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After the Rain.

Last night the fragrant lily,
So stately, wan and stilly,
Held high her pallid chalice, gathering
Whiteness from the moon.

And standing like a warden,
Beside th' enchanted garden,
The tulip trees tossed high and free his
Yellow stars of bloom,
And swept their golden flashings through
The firmament of June.

While the plain
Of the shivering breeze
And quivering trees,
Foretold the coming rain.

Maureen Cosha Dhas.

Maureen Cosha Dhas!
Yer the purtiest lass
Ever walked on shoe leather or dhrove a boy mad;
For your wee little feet
And yer figure so sweet
Are too much for the brain of a poor Irish lad.

Maureen Cosha Dhas!
When I see ye at mass,
Saints above! I'm am afraid that it's t' yeh I pray;
An' th' crown o' my hat
When I look at that,
Has yer purty face there, wid the dimples at play

Maureen Cosha Dhas!
Thin the medda ye cross,
To your father's nate cabin just under the hill,
Th' divil we're tould,
Tempted Tony of ould
Wid a woman—Bedad! we've the pattern still.

Maureen Cosha Dhas!
(Yer's th' sly little lass)
Wid yer "Top o' th' mornin'," thin yeh go on yer way,
But yer purty eyes dance
And yeh gives me a glance
That soz: "Dinny, agra! have yeh nothin' t say?"

Maureen Cosha Dhas,
I'll not let yeh pass
Th' next time I meet yeh at fair or at wake;
Me pace yeh destroy
An' that's hard on a boy
That'ud fight a whole faction and die for yer sake!

Maureen Cosha Dhas,
We'll sit on the grass
Wid me arm round yer waist, and a tear in yer eye;
And yeh'ld say: "Darlin Dinnis!
Spake to Father Maginnis;
Shure I'd raythor do that, now, nor think that ye'd die!"

"MORMON GULCH."

The Story of the First California State Election.

The reminiscences of a California pioneer are thus graphically detailed in a recent issue of the San Francisco *Daily Evening Bulletin*:

If I do not mistake my reckoning the rain and election day came together—Tuesday, November 13, 1849. It was the first election in California for the State officers of the country's youngest sister of the Union, and the rain was the first of that rainy season. It was a damp day, but it was far from being a dismal or a dull day in our camp. We were in "Old Tuolumne," in a camp then noted for its richness and exceptionally free from the wild, lawless and tragic scenes which too often, in those days, brought to mining camps an evil name, and desperate characters to make the game worse even than the name. It was known as Mormon Gulch, and was situated about four miles from West Van Benschotan's noted camp on West's creek, and eight miles from the Sonorarian camp (now Sonora), which was to the southern mines then the same as Hangtown (Placerville) was to the northern mines.

PIONEERS OF MORMON GULCH.

Mormon Gulch was not a dull camp. It had its "characters," and among the chief men were A. A. Tuttle, afterward county judge of Tuolumne; Mike Tubbs, an English sailor, our alcalde, and his brother, the sheriff; Tom Wade, in after years a prominent citizen of Mokelumne Hill and mayor of Placerville; Charley Shaw, a wild Texan, who succeeded Tubbs as sheriff; Oliver Twist—the only name he went by in camp—a mountain man, son of an old trapper, and a nimrod who never failed to bring down his grizzly in the three "bar hunts" we had; "Poker" Burns, famous for his Munchausenisms in praise of the unprecocity; "Yankee," who was the only New Englander among us; and last and luckiest, "Nigger Bob," a faithful slave, who maintained his disputed and worthless master—a son of an Alabama clergyman—in extravagance at the bar and the monte and poker tables, uncomplainingly, out of the rich claim he was allowed to hold up the gulch. He was a general favorite, and before the first rain fell he sold his claim and started for Stockton, there to provide in some way to send his young master back again to Montgomery; but the wretched man fell by the wayside on the journey from excessive drinking, and Bob, unable to find any teamster willing to carry the corpse to Stockton, had it decently buried near the old "Mountain House," returned to the camp and took up a fresh claim, which proved a mine, indeed, to him, for in a few months he made his pile in it.

There were two notorious characters, not exactly of the camp, but who regularly once a fortnight made it the scene of their howling orgies. They were known as "Nick-of-the-Woods" and "Oregon Tom," and Jo Procter as the "Jibbenainosay" would have paled his ineffectual dramatic fire before the demoniacal display of our Nick, had he ever encountered him when in the height of his "good time" with his inseparable other dare-devil bacchanalian, the partner of his morning luck in the diggings and the sharer of his big trees in camp, when the whisky suffered until their joint purse was emptied. The pair always entered the camp at night, never left it or slept while their "dust" held out, and regularly departed before daybreak, when the protracted spree was over. Just where their claim was, no one in camp, except Oliver Twist, knew, and all that he could be induced to say of it was, that it "was lotsy with gold," as it must have been to maintain them as it did in their frequent carousals, when drinks were four bits, cigars a dollar, and their average squanderings at least four or five ounces per day. But with all their riproariousness they were scrupulously "square" in their dealings and as open handed as princes are proverbially accredited to be. There were among the improvident and desperate a dozen or more who had deserted from Major Graham's command of the United States cavalry, ordered to California that year, and they were far from being a favorite acquisition in the gulch. The most obstreperous of the party was called Bill Bailey (they had all assumed fictitious names to escape identification), and a more pestiferous "rough" never cursed a peaceful camp with his abhored presence. He was too indolent to work and had not money to gamble, but he kept pretty full of whisky, and in his cups was insulting and quarrelsome. He had cunning enough, nevertheless, to know with whom it was not safe to quarrel, and of these Nick, Tom and Oliver were his especial fear.

THE FIRST STATE ELECTION.

It was the morning of the first State election in California that the first rain of the wet season came. It poured incessantly all that day and until noon of the day following. For about two weeks the coming of election day had been the leading topic. The prefect of San Joaquin district, Captain Nelson Taylor, had visited the camp, made official proclamation of the election, appointed the alcalde's tent as the polling place, and three of the most prominent men as officers of election, who were empowered to select their own clerk. He had left with the alcade a list of the various candidates who were in the field, but he brought no tickets. Charley Brown, a teamster, had arrived from Stockton with a wagon load of freight, and somebody had paid him to bring a lot of printed tickets—the only ones seen in camp—with the name of Ed. Gilbert conspicuously printed, for Congress, on all of them, but with the candidates for all the other offices generally mixed. Brown, in unloading, had allowed Oliver Twist's squaw to see the small package of tickets, and as the neatly cut white paper things took her fancy she offered him a "pinch" of gold dust for the lot. He made the sale promptly, and that transaction lost Gilbert a good many votes he might have got in Mormon Gulch. It was not at first known how the squaw had got possession of the tickets; it was enough to know that she had them, and the popular indignation was roused against a candidate who would have his tickets peddled out in that way. Two days after the election, when Oliver succeeded in drawing from the dusky creature the means by which she obtained the tickets, nearly all regretted that they had "coppered" Gilbert at the polls, as he was one of the "Stevenson volunteers," and generally popular among them. But it was lucky for Brown that he never made another trip to the gulch. The season for hauling had ended with the coming of the rain.

THE POLLING BOOTH.

The election was a scene to be remembered. The alcalde's tent, in which it was held, was the largest in the camp, except those owned by the traders and the two used for gambling and drinking saloons. Indeed, the alcalde himself did a regular business at monte and short cards, and therefore he had tables handy for election uses—one for the judges, and another for the desk and refreshments which the occasion seemed to require. Before the polls opened a discussion was held as to how the voting should be conducted. Tubbs, the alcalde, had never witnessed an election outside of England, and had an idea that the British polling system would be the neat thing. He stood alone in that view. Charley Shaw had succeeded Tubbs' brother as sheriff, and was the most popular authority in camp. He proposed the open *viva voce* system, and, backed by the Texans, Kentuckians, and some others, the proposition prevailed, but not before it was opposed by the Baltimoreans and New Yorkers for the secret ballot. It was argued by the *viva voce* advocates that there was no ballot box, no tickets, or not enough paper in the camp to use for ballots, and this argument had its weight.

CASTING THE VOTE—THE MASTER OF CEREMONIES.

The mode of voting having been agreed upon, Charley Shaw installed himself as master of ceremonies. He stood outside the tent, braced up with two or three extra nips to give him the stiffening and dignity the occasion required. The rain poured, but Charley was neither sugar nor salt to fear water on the outside. So long as none got inside of him he defied the element. He was a model of unpolished urbanity and untutored persuasiveness. His voice was never in better or more sonorous tone, and he gave it all the chance it would stand. As each voter approached Charley shook hands with him, asked his name in full, whether he had a right to vote, for whom he intended to vote, and then led him into the tent, to the table, and then required the voter to stand uncovered while the clerk wrote down his name, the names of the candidates for whom he voted, etc. This ceremony over, Charley then escorted the voter out, proclaimed aloud for whom he had voted, and turned to repeat the formality with the next who offered.

CHANGING THE METHOD OF VOTING.

As there were about one hundred and fifty voters awaiting their turn, and by this system only thirteen had voted during the first hour—for Charley had to liquor up several times, and no voter was allowed to enter the tent except under his escort, it was suggested that a more expeditious method should be adopted. It was agreed to try the ballot system. Then came the trouble to procure paper for tickets. The rain had spoiled most of the writing paper, Doc. Woodland had, and his was the only stock of it in the camp. He at once took advantage of the "corner" by cracking up the price to four bits a sheet for the good and two bits for that which the water had soaked. As the candidates had no friends ready to sustain them to such an extent as the purchase of paper for tickets, and no one cared to fool away money on paper when there was so much whisky to buy to keep the dry from a thirst that had to be mollified, the exigency occasioned a search for whatever would serve the purpose. Old letters, scraps of newspaper margin and all sorts of odd bits were put to use, and in some cases the fragment was so small that it was necessary to fill both sides with the ticket.

REMOVAL OF THE POLLING BOOTH—A FLOATING VOTE.

By noon, the rain, which had abated just after the polls opened, commenced to pour with drenching fury. It beat through the tent top, trickled from the ridge pole down upon the bare polls of the polling officers, who had done honor to their position by taking off their hats to it, and into the mining pan, which was used to hold the ballots, so as to convert the poll into a floating vote, as each ticket was "cast upon the surface of the occasion to trust to the sublimity of luck" as to whether it would wash or might run as it was read. The condition of things was too overpowering for patriotism alloyed with flesh and blood to withstand, and without the fear of having their action repudiated by an overturning board on the suspicion of bull-dozing the ballot—although admitting that they were intimidated by the rain—by common consent a change of location was made. A monte dealer in a waterproof tent agreed to allow the officers the use of his table on condition that a good vote was polled for his friend Carpenter, of Mississippi, for the Legislature, and, on a round number of voters agreeing to the proposition, he announced "the game is made!" cleared away his piles of coin and sacks of dust, his spread and himself, and surrendered the table to the uses of the election. Then the polls were held until they closed and the count was duly proclaimed. But Carpenter failed of an election.

Charley Shaw was not in condition to officiate after an early hour of the afternoon. His arduous and very responsible duty during the *viva voce* voting had required frequent stiffeners, and by the time he found himself let out by the substitution of the ballot system he was so overcome as to need rest, or at least repose.

A Curiosity of Numbers.

"A curiosity of numbers" can be shown to good advantage in the following table:

123456789 multiplied

by 9 (9x1)	will give	111111111
by 18 (9x2)	"	222222222
by 27 (9x3)	"	333333333
by 36 (9x4)	"	444444444
by 45 (9x5)	"	555555555
by 54 (9x6)	"	666666666
by 63 (9x7)	"	777777777
by 72 (9x8)	"	888888888
by 81 (9x9)	"	999999999

Is it not a curiosity in the way of multiplication?

The Case of Mary Flood.

Mary Flood was a comely young Irish woman, unfaithful to her husband. On a Sunday morning Flood, maddened by finding his wife in another man's apartments, pursued her with the first weapon he could lay his hands upon, an iron reamer, and killed her on the threshold of the home she had dishonored. The woman is dead and the murderer afterward gave himself up to justice, his own conscience being his pursuer.

Almost a similar history of misery and crime has just reached its culmination in Philadelphia. Four years ago a beautiful girl of respectable parentage was tempted from her home to a career of vice. During these four years her brother, a decent, honorable, middle aged man, has followed her in vain, striving with tenderness, arguments, appeals of every kind, to bring her back to a pure life. The woman's nature was hopelessly corrupted. If she returned for a season, temptation was waiting near at hand, and she fell again each time lower than before. The brother was driven by grief and shame at last to drink, and a few weeks ago, while crazed with rage and liquor he discovered this poor Alice, who had been so dear to him in his childhood, in an infamous house, and shot her through the heart. So this woman also is dead. Another innocent, happy home is held up to public shame, stained indelibly with crime and blood. The brother, "whose load," as the judge said while sentencing him, "had been heavier than many men are called upon to bear," is condemned to wear out the best years of his life in the penitentiary. The seducer can read the story at his ease in the morning paper, quite satisfied that there is no point where the crude, groping fingers of the law can touch him. Even public opinion has no heavier punishment for him than a half amused rebuke.

The law and society provide prompt remedies for the injuries inflicted by blows with iron clubs or pistol shots; but of hurts which go down into the soul and life, corrupting the one and ruining the other, they have no cognizance. Hence it may be in place even for a merely secular journal to remind its readers now and then that there is a reality more mighty and enduring than crime in tenement houses or its punishment in courts; a wider, more stable life, in which the errors of this perplexed world will be set right in calm and certainty.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

How About Burning Them Up?

Witnesses are still testifying about the Ashtabula bridge. Expert after expert is called to add to the evidence that the bridge was not safe.

What is the use of all this? Everybody knows the bridge was not safe. It could not have been. Or it would not have broken down. The giving way of the bridge, as if it had been made of glass, settled that question. Now let the rich company which carried passengers over this dangerous bridge be made to pay, in the fullest measure of damages, so far as the poor compensation of money can go to offset the destruction of priceless human life.

But that is not all. The more interesting and more serious question remains, whether human beings were wilfully permitted to be burned up, after the bridge fell, for the purpose of saving the insurance on the cars, and diminishing the liability in damages, or for any other purpose?

It has been proven that engines were on hand, which could have been used, and they were not used. It has been shown that many lives were destroyed which could have been saved; that from gross neglect, no matter from what cause resulting, the flames were permitted to burn on and consume human lives and human beings, when they might have been extinguished. A deaf ear was turned to the dying, when water, easily supplied, would have rescued them.

This is one of the blackest, apparently one of the most fiendish, occurrences ever recorded. It is to the bottom of this that the investigation should go. As to the dangerous condition of the bridge, you might as well introduce evidence to show that it was not a dry time during Noah's flood!

How about the willful or permissive destruction by fire? That's the question. —*New York Sun.*

The Famine in India.

A correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Madura, says:

"But the saddest feature of all is the condition of the human inhabitants of this great peninsula. I will simply recount what I know and testify of what I have seen with my own eyes in the capital of this presidency.

"Only a fortnight ago I saw many thousands of poor famine driven creatures from the villages round Madras collected on the shore and on the pier. They were crowding round the sacks of rice grain, with which the sands for at least a mile were thickly covered and almost concealed from view, the grain bags being often piled up in mounds to the height of fifteen feet or twenty feet.

"Yet no onslaught was made on the grain. A few men scattered about, armed with canes, were guarding the sacks for the merchants who owned them, and were sufficient to prevent any attempts at depredation, though here and there I detected surreptitious efforts, not so much to make incisions, as to enlarge any happy defects already apparent in the material which inclosed the coveted food.

"What generally happened was this: Very few of the grain bags were so well made as to make any leakage impossible, and sprinklings of rice were thus scattered about everywhere. The knowledge of this circumstance was the cause of the vast concourse of miserable half starved emaciated creatures who had walked many miles to the spot. Men and women, old and young, even cripples, mothers with infants on their hips, and naked children—all more or less pitiable in their leanness and in their hard-set aspect of misery—were earnestly engaged in gleaning up every grain that escaped from the sacks on the pier and on the shore."

Off for Australia.

The first load of immigrants from the United States to a foreign country left New York lately for Australia. The colonial government of New South Wales, desirous of obtaining a large number of men to work upon the projected railways that await construction in that country, authorized a firm in that city, to provide for the shipment of men of the right sort, who were to be charged $40 each for their passage to Sydney. A large number of applicants appeared in answer to the advertisement for immigrants, from which number ninety-nine were selected and assigned to berths on the bark N. Boynton, of 1,800 tons, commanded by Captain Blanchard. The quarters assigned the passengers were between decks, aft of the main hatch, the berths being bunks roughly raised on either side, three tiers high. One corner of the deck was partitioned off for the women and children of the party. A crowd of people gathered at the end of the pier along the bark's side to bid them good-bye. Another bark will soon follow with another load. Very few of the party of the Boynton were native Americans.

Fashion Notes.

The catogan is going out of vogue.

Bebegos are shown in small figures.

Plain bebegos will not be fashionable.

Nets are worn only with morning coiffures.

Fashionables coiffures are broader and wider.

Diagonals will no longer be worn in spring fabrics.

The pendant is now the principal part of the brooch.

Braid and fringe were never so much in favor as at the moment.

Buckles of lophophore feathers are among the bonnet trimmings.

Princess ball dresses, with peacock trains, are the style this season.

Narrow fur borders are still seen, but they are not so fashionable as broad ones.

Lead colored plush jackets fitting close to the form are taking the place of seal in Paris.

Chenille cords and bands of plush are very stylish new trimmings for hats and bonnets.

Pinhead checks of myrtle green and white and navy blue and white appear in the spring goods.

The latest style of evening gloves are laced, instead of buttoned, and are finished with small silk tassels.

The most fashionable garnitures for ball dresses for married ladies are feathers, stones (jewels of gems), and lace.

Ball dresses are made low necked, U necked, or V necked, or heart shaped, or square in the neck, according to fancy.

The dresses seen at the New York charity ball were all in the plain-over-the-waist-and-hip style, and elaborately trimmed around the bottom of the skirt.

Married ladies wear rich laces as garnitures for ball dress. Young ladies wear tulle, crepe, tarlatan and organdy, trimmed with garlands, bouquets, knots, and fringes of flowers, at pleasure.

The new percales show a variety of colors—mixtures of ink-blue and cardinal red; brown and myrtle green, gold and white, and cretonne designs in small figures on grounds of the dark colors.

The Greek coiffure is formed thus: The front hair in waved bandeaux, low over the brow, with a few short curls or *creve cœur* locks on the forehead and temples; around chignon of coques and braids from which droop a few short curls. This chignon is banded across the middle with a ribbon or golden band, and another band is placed over the bandeaux in front.

Frank Leslie's Ladies' Journal tells us that a Russian lady of wealth and beauty has introduced a fashionable sensation in Paris. She has temporarily given up driving horses in her carriage, and appears daily in the Champs Elysees and Bois de Boulogne in a four in hand brake, which are attached four donkeys in scarlet trappings. She holds the ribbons herself, and, it is said, that the donkeys are as fine as Egypt could produce, so that she has no difficulty in keeping pace with the most rapid horse-drawn carriage, while her "cattle" are as high stepping and showy as any of her rivals.

Crazed Cashier Taylor.

George Payne was sitting in his son's office, says a letter from Franklin, Ind., when a stranger entered from the rear and motioned him into the back room.

"Who are you?" the old gentleman inquired.

"Don't you know Dick Taylor?"

"Ah, I know your voice now," replied Mr. Payne; "but how you have changed."

It proved to be the missing cashier of the Franklin First National bank, whose crime has been heralded through the land, he having disappeared with all the funds of the bank. His clothes were ragdy; he carried his boots in his hands, and his face, which had been shaven except the mustache, was the picture of agony. His mind seemed shattered, and his conversation was incoherent and meaningless. Dr. Webb, who came in soon afterward, administered valerian, which had a soothing effect, and at about nine o'clock he asked to see John T. Vawter and Leland Payne. Very soon these gentlemen came, and with them Dr. Donnell. Taylor recognized them, and his conversation was confused and flighty. He called a revolver his medicine, and insisted on keeping it by him. He had been gone four or five years, he said, and had traveled in Nevada and Colorado all of the time.

He inquired the day of the week, the month, and year, and imagined he left in 1872. When questioned closely as to his recent whereabouts, he said that after leaving Indianapolis, he went to Cincinnati, thence to Madison by boat, thence to Louisville, New Albany, Jeffersonville, and back to Indianapolis. Reaching there too late for the train, he concluded to walk home, and he had done so, running almost the entire distance, twenty miles. He complained of sore feet, and on examination they were found to be swollen and badly galled. At the suggestion of Dr. Donnell that he be taken home, he threw a roll of bills to the floor, with the remark that he would give it to any one who would take him home. It amounted to $235. A search of his person discovered several twenty dollar pieces and twenty-six one dollar bills, but nothing of value. He said his satchel had been left on the Louisville train but that it contained nothing except two shirts and other soiled garments.

His reception at home was heartrending. His wife, still very weak, had been prepared for his coming. As he entered her room she pulled him down to her bosom and wept bitterly. His aged mother mother almost hysterical, and his sisters were inconsolable, but Taylor seemed entirely unmoved. In the course of the day he slept occasionally, and at night seemed more at ease, but still wandering and incoherent. It may be a mild form of insanity, or rather delirium, the result of great nervous prostration. His wife has nerved herself for the work and is constantly at his bedside.

A Lucky Fall.

Perhaps richer specimens, but certainly no more beautiful ones, have ever been taken from any mine than are now being obtained from a recently discovered lode in Jimtown. The story runs that for months the miners, in going to and from their daily labors, have traveled along a certain path, wearing the earth away to a rock. A vein was thus brought to light which presented no attractions to the prospector, and was trod upon as of no account. A laborer, two weeks ago, swung a sledge upon his shoulder, and started early in the morning for his accustomed toil on the mountain side. Reaching the vein, he carelessly allowed the heavy stone breaker to fall upon a projecting point, and thereby detached several pieces of the vein matter. The white character of the rock, and its glittering particles disclosed to him one of the richest mines in the world. Liberally full were the white specimens with bright particles of almost pure gold; and, although a shaft has been sunk to the depth of nine feet, the rock increases in richness, and at the bottom very thin strips of wire gold seem to hold together the fragmentary parts of the vein matter. Untold wealth is the sure possession of the men, Virden and Griffin, who own this treasure vault of the bills.—*Denver News.*

The Nervous System.

Dr. Dupuy of London, in a lecture upon "The Recent Advances in the Physiology of the Brain and Nervous System, said:

The nervous system is not an immaterial thing; on the contrary, it is a living, tangible subject for study and experiment. Nerves are composed of two classes of structures—cells and fibers. Cells are found in the gray matter of the nervous centers, and also in some of the cranial nerves. These fibers and cells may be distinguished by the microscope. As the fiber leaves the cell it is coated with a substance which insulates it, and this coating is nothing more than a system of cells or bags. Nerves are divided into two classes, those of common and of special sensation. Nerves are also divided into those of sight, hearing, smelling, motion, etc. In addition there are the nerves which animate the blood vessels, making them expand or relax, thus regulating the blood supply. The real nature of the substance carried by the nerves has not yet been discovered. Some have argued that it is electricity, but this has been disproved by experiments which show that it has not the same nature. Electricity will travel over a wire which has been broken, provided the ends of the wire are joined, but if a nerve fiber has been broken, no communication takes place through it. Another proof that it is not allied to electricity is the difference in the speed of the two forces. Nerve force travels at the rate of only five hundred feet per second, while electricity has a much greater speed. Then, too, the effect upon the nerve is not instantly removed as soon as the force ceases to act. This is illustrated by the manner in which the effects of strong light are felt for some time after a flash of lightning has passed away.

Reflex action is an important part which the nerves play in their control of the body. It is stronger than the will. A man once undertook to swallow poison, but reflex action caused him to throw it up before it reached the stomach. The poison burned the æsophagus so badly that for some time after, no matter how much he wished to do so, he could not swallow food, reflex action being stronger than his will. An entrance was made into his stomach and food introduced, and every time this was done saliva collected in his mouth, exactly as if he were chewing food. The same principle is shown in one's endeavor to hold his breath. He may succeed in doing so for a few seconds, and even until the heart has apparently ceased to beat. Meanwhile the blood has become charged with carbonic acid gas from lack of oxygen. This causes the nerves to exert their power suddenly, as the gas is deadly poison to them, and the person is forced to breathe against his will by their violent action. The ability to recall past sensations and scenes is due to the principle that when an impression is made upon a nerve cell something is retained which is latent, exactly as heat is latent in iron or stone. When a man dreams he draws upon this supply.

A Naughty Brother.

A well to do citizen of Chicago sent his daughter to Paris to be educated. He received glowing accounts of her progress in music, all of which were duly communicated to his friends and acquaintances. Meanwhile her younger brother, whom she had bossed and tortured for years, had sworn a terrible vow of vengeance. He made a habit of taking his pet dog into the parlor every day; then he would open the piano, spread out the music, seat himself on the stool and strike a couple of chords; then catch up a stick and lick the dog within an inch of his life. In this villainous manner he succeeded so well in training the ragacious animal that by the middle of November it would get up and be uneasy if any one went near the piano, and the faintest touch on the keys would make him get up and howl terribly.

The boy did not communicate his success to any one. At last the sister returned. Her father got in a $1,200 piano, and invited the family and the friends thereof to come and hear his daughter jerk some of the music she had had instilled into her at Paris. They came. The brother introduced the dog, and with fiendish ingenuity turned the conversation upon its many virtues and accomplishments. "It is so fond of Sis," he said, "and so clever. Why, it would sit for hours by the piano to listen to her playing, it is so fond of music." The young lady said that Fido was a jewel of pets, and imprinted a kiss on his forehead, which caused five witty young men to remark: "Lucky dog!" Then they pressed her to play, and after much persuasion she consented, and agreed to perform Schubert's "Ach! Parlo Giunge!" When the five young men began clearing the piano for action and taking a few reefs in the stool, Fido became uneasy; indeed, his agitation was easily apparent. "Poor Fido!" said his mistress, soothingly; "he is so passionately fond of music." Meanwhile the brother with a malignant leer slipped round to the door and closed it. Miss Blank seated herself at the piano and struck the first note. The hapless dog gave one ear piercing howl, then wild with terror dashed to the door to find it locked. The night without was cold, dark and cheerless, and within all was warmth, light and happiness, but he didn't hesitate for a second, but with a despairing yelp went through a $16 pane of glass and departed for the Pacific coast.

A Grasshopper Bounty Bill.

A grasshopper bounty bill has been introduced in the Legislature of Minnesota, which provides for the payment by the State of the following bounties for catching and destroying locusts or their eggs: Fifty cents a gallon for eggs; $1 per bushel for insects previous to June 1st; fifty cents per bushel from June 1st to June 10; twenty-five cents per bushel from June 10 to July 1st; and twenty cents thereafter until October 1st. The bill provides for the appointment, by the county commissioners of each county, of a competent person, with an assistant when necessary, in each township of the districts where eggs are deposited, to receive, measure and destroy the captured eggs or hoppers delivered to him. The township grasshopper gangers are to be subject to a fine for neglecting their duties of not less than $10 or more than $100, or to be imprisoned in the county jail for from thirty to ninety days, and to be prosecuted by the supervisors of the township before a justice of the peace residing therein. The county auditors, on the presentation of the certificates of the gangers, are to make and to deliver to the holder an order on the State auditor for the sum to which he is entitled. Every able bodied male adult under sixty years of age is required to give one days' work in each week of the period above stated, to the extent of five days in all, for the purpose of catching and destroying the hoppers and their eggs. The labor service may be commuted by the furnishing of a substitute, or the payment of $1 a day, which is to be expended in hiring substitutes. Persons refusing to work or pay are fined $2 a day. A hundred thousand dollars is appropriated from the State treasury for the purposes of the bill.

Mrs. Partington says that Ike has bought a horse so spirititous that he always goes off in a decanter.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Rules For Grading Grain.

The rules agreed upon by the Produce Exchange of New York city, relative to oats, rye, barley and peas, are as follow: Oats are divided into the following classes: Extra white, extra, and rejected. Extra white and extra are divided into four grades. Extra white oats are to weigh thirty-two pounds to the bushel; No. 1 white, twenty-nine pounds; No. 2 white, twenty-five pounds, and No. 3 shall be mainly white. The weights of extra oats and Nos. 1 and 2 of the same class are to be thirty two, twenty-nine and twenty-five pounds to the bushel respectively. No. 3 specifies all merchantable oats unfit for No. 2. Rejected oats are damp, musty, or dirty rye, or that which for any cause is unfit for grade No. 2.

Barley is put into four classes—Canada, State, Western and Rejected Extra, and No. 1 Canada must weigh not less than forty-eight pounds to the bushel. No. 2 and No. 3 Canada barley are not measured by weight, but by soundness and cleanness. State barley is divided into six grades—four of "four-rowed" and two of "two-rowed." Western barley is divided into three grades, No. 1 to weigh forty-eight pounds; No. 2, forty-six pounds; and No. 3 forty-one pounds to the bushel. Rejected Western barley is that which is damp, musty, or from any cause is badly damaged or largely mixed with other grain.

Peas are divided into Nos. 1, 2 and 3 White Canada. A resolution was adopted that as so-called "no grade" corn had so much improved in condition that for some time past exporters to Europe had taken it in preference to "steamer" at a fraction of a cent below the market value of "steamer," and as that repeatedly both grades had sold in open market at the same price, and as a very large proportion of new corn now graded "no grade" might properly be included in the grade of "steamer," therefore present classification should be modified.

Farm Topics.

The rules for letting farms on shares vary in some respects in different parts of the Union. As a general rule the agreement is in substance as follows: The owner turns over his farm, dwelling, barns, etc., to the tenant on the first day of April, with what manure may be on his place. The tenant agrees to furnish the team or teams to do the work, as well as all the farm implements that are necessary. He also furnishes half the seed and half the cows, pigs and poultry to stock the farm, and agrees to keep the fences in repair and to work out or pay the road tax. He is to have half of all crops, and half of the butter, cheese, milk, pork, beef, eggs and poultry produced. But in regard to the owner's half, there should be a plain stipulation how he is to receive it—whether to be delivered to him, or he to come and get his part at the farm. If delivered by the tenant, he would be entitled to some compensation for the delivery. The team used to do the work is allowed to be pastured and fed from the undivided hay and grain, and the tenant should be allowed a garden large enough to produce his green vegetables only. The owner pays the taxes. If anything is needed not contemplated when the bargain was made, each must pay half the expenses, as more manure than was on the place, more cows, swine, etc.; but both parties must acquiesce in obtaining those extra articles, as neither party can demand of the other anything not in the contract. When extra work is done, as ditching, making new fences, etc., it is best that the agreement be put in writing, as some men's memories are not very accurate. In brief, let the contract cover everything; but be liberal to the poor tenant, as he will generally perform a great deal of hard work for a small compensation.

Bitter Cream.

Cream becomes bitter by keeping it too long before it is churned. A butter maker says: "In summer there is little bitter milk or cream, because the cream is churned sooner than in winter, seldom reaching the third day. Sometimes, where there is a single cow kept, I have known the bitter to show on account of the small quantity of cream accumulating. The summer practice is reversed in the winter. There being too little milk to require frequent churnings a week—we account readily for the evils complained of. The fore part of the season, when milk is in greater quantity, necessitating more frequent churning, I hear of but little complaint. It matters not how good the feed is—if the tenderest hay and roots are added, making an approach to summer feed, nor how clean the milk is kept, the most perfect milk if set beyond three days will be hurt. The writer of this has filled the vessel, leaving barely space enough for a cloth to be stretched over without touching the milk, and a snug lid put on, keeping the air out, but all to no purpose. So, in the purest air, in all the temperatures, it is the same."

Cement for Cracked Hoofs.

Mr. Defay has discovered a preparation by means of which sand cracks or fractures in hoof or horn may be durably cemented up. Even pieces of iron can be securely joined together by its means. The only precaution necessary for its successful application is the careful removal of all grease by spirits of sal ammonia, sulphide of carbon, or ether. Mr. Defay makes no secret of its composition, which is as follows: Take one part of coarsely powdered gum ammoniacum and two parts gutta percha, in pieces the size of a hazel nut. Put them in a tin lined vessel over a slow fire. Before the thick, resinous mass gets cold, mold it into sticks like sealing wax. The cement will keep for years, and when required for use it is only necessary to cut off a sufficient quantity and remelt it immediately before application.

Strawberries and Fruit Trees.

If you have not mulched your strawberry beds don't fail to do it before the snow goes off. February, March and April are the times that try the plants. It is the thawing that kills. Put on a blanket of marsh hay or clean straw, and leave on all that the plants can get through in the spring. To keep the ground moist and the berries clean, a covering of about two inches or just enough to cover the plants from sight.

Keep an eye to the rabbits; pay the boys ten cents each for every one they kill. If you have trees in danger of injury by them, wind the bodies with newspaper, or cut a rabbit in pieces and rub the bodies and limbs with the fresh blood and meat. Tramp the snow firm about your trees to keep off the mice.

Their First Difference.

"Before we were married," said he to a friend, "she used to say 'bye-bye' so sweetly when I went down the steps."

"And now what does she say?" asked the friend. "Oh, just the same," exclaimed the man—"buy, buy!"

"Ah, I see," said the other "she only exercises a little different 'spell' over you."

Probabilities: "When you see a man going home at two o'clock in the morning and know his wife is waiting for him, it is likely to be stormy."

Ancient Gardens of Michigan.

At the late meeting of the Michigan Pioneer Society in Lansing, Mr. Bela Hubbard, of Detroit, read a paper on the "Ancient Gardens of Michigan." The first descriptions of the remains of these gardens, he said, was made by Schoolcraft in 1827. They are relics coeval, apparently, with mound building. John T. Bloss, in 1839, again mentions them, and a later writer mentions them as being found along the shore of Lake Michigan. In Cass, St. Joseph and Kalamazoo counties these garden beds have been numerously found. They consist of beds from five to fifteen feet wide, sixteen to one hundred feet long, and about eighteen inches high. These beds are regularly arranged, with paths between them, and while some are as narrow as five feet, others are as wide as sixteen feet. Mr. Hubbard had charts representing the forms of these beds, which he explained to the audience. Some plats have been drawn by Schoolcraft. He says the plats upon which these beds are found are from twenty to three hundred acres in extent. Gardens of this kind were found by the early settlers of Cass county, Kalamazoo, Prairie Ronde, Burr Oak, and many others. Old settlers say that the beds which they have seen are about five feet wide, and are regularly laid out throughout the plats. There have been found eight different kinds of beds; most of them are rectangular, some circular in form. These beds denote some species of cultivation, and were undoubtedly the work of people who inhabited the country prior to the Indians. The Indians cultivated only maize, and this was not grown regularly in rows. Historians tell us that the Aztecs had gardens, in which they cultivated various plants for medicinal uses, as well as for ornament. Was there not something analagous to this in the Michigan natives? Did the latter also have botanical gardens? These extensive indications of ancient culture necessarily imply a settled and populous community. All testimony agrees that almost none of the usual aboriginal relics were found, no pottery, no spears, no arrow heads, and no implements of stone, not even the omnipresent pipe. Tumuli or burial mounds of the red man are not uncommon, though not numerous, in western Michigan, but have no recognized association with the garden race. There are no traces of dwellings and there is nothing to indicate their homes. It seems strange that these garden beds should be the only remains of a people who inhabited and cultivated the earth. It is evident that they were peaceful, and to some extent cultivated, civilized, and scientific people. The date of the abandonment of these beds may be determined to some extent by the age of trees which have grown upon them. One writer finds that a tree grown upon one of these beds was over three hundred years old, but how long they were abandoned before the tree started cannot be known. The tools used by them were evidently of wood and have decayed, and everything relating to them must be left to conjecture.

Explorations in Florida.

The New York *Herald* prints a letter from its correspondent in charge of the explorations in the wilds of Florida, describing, his progress and discoveries. A vast area of the peninsula has been, up to the present, a *terra incognita* to civilized man, and the utmost exertions of explorers have hitherto failed to lift the veil of mystery that has hung over that strange land. Since the days of Ponce de Leon, who sought on the shores of the "Land of Flowers" the mystical fountains the perpetual youth, the utmost interest has been manifested in determining the physical character of Florida. But few have been tempted to brave the terrors that were found to surround investigation, and explorations were limited to the coast line territory, which proved, with the exception of the northern sections, to be the only habitable portion of the State. Now, however, there is a prospect that we will become acquainted with the nature of the interior—its vast swamps, mysterious rivers, great forests, and even the ancient monuments left by the long extinct races that peopled its area. During the Florida war, when the dusky warriors of Osceola fought so stoutly against their white enemies, scattered posts were established by the United States army for the purpose of maintaining communications between the occupied districts, but many of these have long ago lost every vestige of interest except that attaching to their names in connection with sanguinary combats between civilization and barbarism. Following the direction marked by a singular column of smoke which was observed by the correspondent to rise from some unknown source in the interior the expedition plunged into the wilderness of vegetation that clothes the country, and succeeded, after much exertion and wading through deep water, in reaching an island or elevated ground surrounded by swamps. There were discovered some strange and rudely carved masses of stone, evidently erected by a prehistoric race as idols. With a description of these we also find that of the "sinks," or singular points of disappearance of the rivers where they enter on subterranean courses to reappear again in other places. The dark haunts of the alligator and venomous snakes, the bear, the panther and the deer are graphically described.

He Found a Friend.

A relative of the well known comedian, William J. Florence, tells the following: Many years ago, while Florence was under an engagement at the Winter Garden Theater, New York, he invited a friend to dinner at a Broadway restaurant. Both were hungry and they ordered a plentiful supply of food. When their appetites were satisfied, Florence called for the bill, and to his utter dismay and nuisance can be suppressed. Of discovered that he had no money. In changing his clothing in the morning, he neglected to take the money from his discarded pantaloons. He told the friend of the fix he was in, and asked him for a loan. Mortified and chagrined, he answered that all he had was just sufficient to pay his fare home. Then the actor called the restaurant keeper and told him the truth about the money. The quickly excited man raved and stormed at Florence, saying that he had resolved not to be swindled by any one, and that he should send

The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., Mar. 8., 1877.

There is prospect for a wholesale swinging of Mollies one of these days. There are now in the jail of Carbon, Columbia and Schuylkill counties fifteen Mollies convicted of murder in the first degree, viz: Kelly, Doyle, Campbell Fisher, Yellow Jack Donohue, Carroll, Boyle, Roarity, Duffy, M'Geehan, Munley, Kehoe, Hester, Tully and M'Hugh. The prospects are that every one of them will swing.

An exchange puts it thus:—The warmest kind of hat—One that's got stove in. The Reporter thinks that not a good as a hat with a *dent* in for the wearer could be sure of a fat appointment under Grant.

The people by a majority of 250,000 elected Tilden president. The national returning board, by a vote of 8 to 7 stole the position for Fraudulent Hayes.

The Tribune of 28 ult., says, "it is sixteen weeks since Gov. Hayes was elected President." That's an untruth—Tilden was elected at that time, and Returning Board Hayes was only "counted in" last week.

Fraudulent Hayes on Friday 2, resigned the office of Governor of the State of Ohio. The vacancy was filled by Lieutenant Thomas L. Young, who took the oath of office administered by Chief Justice Welch.

The Fraudulent President arrived at Washington on Friday morning, 2, at 15 min. past nine.

The republican state senators signed a letter to Fraudulent Hayes, urging him to retain Don Cameron in his cabinet as Sec'y of War. It was Don who bulldozed Hayes' nomination at Cincinnati and defeated Blaine. Fraudulent owes Don something. Hurrah for Reform!

The Illinois republicans want Gen. Logan to be Sec'y of war under the Fraudulent President.

In speaking of the rascality by which Hayes was elected and the promised good that he now intends to do with the stolen office, the Sun expresses the true sentiment when it says:

These facts cannot be forgiven, condoned, or extenuated. They are like the sin against the Holy Ghost in religion, which no repentance can expiate. Above all, no good behavior on the part of a President thus fraudulently placed in office can wash out the stains, the shame, and the guilt of his elevation.

Senator Sherman of Ohio, it is thought, will be Sec'y of the Treasury under Hayes. Sherman did all he could to steal the Presidency and Hayes can not go back on him.

Hon. L. A. Mackey has our thanks for a copy of Memorial Addresses Life and Character of Henry Wilson.

EUROPE.—PEACE AT LAST.

A London telegram of 27 ult, says Reuter's telegram from Constantinople states that an understanding was finally established to-day between the Porte and Servia. The protocol will certainly be signed to-morrow. The Turks will evacuate Servian territory within twelve days after the signing of the protocol. The Servian delegates will subsequently hand the Porte a note giving guarantees for the future. The vote will treat of four points, viz., the erection of new fortifications in Servia, the hoisting of the Ottoman flag side by side with that of Servia on existing forts, recognition of equal rights of Jews and Christians and the prevention of armed bands from crossing the frontier. The question of the appointment of an Ottoman agent in Belgrade and the future ownership of Little Zwornik are set aside for the present.

A CHARGE AGAINST GARFIELD.

Garfield is an Ohio Congressman of the Madison Wells-Chandler stripe. He was one of the 8 who perjured himself and voted against the 7, to steal the Presidency for Returning Board Hayes: As to the purity of this gentleman's character, the following intelligence from Washington on 28 ult., will show:

A resolution has been prepared on evidence taken by the Glover committee, for the expulsion of General Garfield from the House on the charge of having corruptly taken money while a member of Congress. General Garfield has asked and will appear before the committee to-morrow to make an explanation. The charge is not unfamiliar here, and first came out in the District investigation, wherein it was testified that he received a fee of $5,000 for his influence in obtaining a contract from the Board of Public Works for wood pavement. His defense is that he wrote an argument for R. C. Parsons on the merits of the pavement; and was paid by him for it, but it is charged by the committee that in a suit in Court the contract of Garfield with Parsons as attorney for the pavement contractors has been decided to be a corrupt one, on the ground that it was made contingent on the necessary appropriations being made by Congress for this work.

MOTTO FOR RETURNING BOARD HAYES.

"Resolved, that no evidence of fraud be admitted."

A New York bull-dozer has come to grief. In October last George B. Pettibone, the superintendent of the Howe Sewing Machine Company, undertook to give Hayes and Wheeler a lift. With this view he issued a circular to the thousands of agencies of his company throughout the United States, instructing them, in so many words, to discharge their subordinates who should vote the Democratic ticket. The reasons given were that "the success of the Democratic party will be the ruin of the country," and that "this is a struggle between the intelligent and respectable portion of the community and the ignorant and roughs and rowdies of the cities." Whether this intimidation policy was carried out we have not the means of knowing, but here comes the news that Mr. Pettibone has absconded, with the report that he is a defaulter to the amount of $20,000. So much for one arrogant claimant of intelligence and respectability.

London had 104 deaths by small-pox last week.

Longfellow is 70 years old. He will soon be Old-fellow.

Fraudulent Hayes should take Eliza Pinkston into his kitchen cabinet.

Committing fraud, and voting "8 to 7," "Resolved that evidence of fraud be not received," and that's what made it for Returning Board Hayes.

Fifty illicit distillers, were arrested in Georgia the other day.

Grant is no more President, thank God, but if Hayes follows in his footsteps these fellows will all get a pardon.

Hays' inaugural address and appointments do not suit the Camerons, Chandlers, Mortons and Ingersolls—they swear he will turn out an Andy Johnson.

HAYES TROUBLE COMMENCING.

The Packard government in Louisiana, which did the stealing of that state for Hayes, is now discarded, and Grant issued an order that the military should no longer bolster it up—Hayes the beneficiary of the Louisiana fraud is said to assent to this! How strange—if the Packard government is a fraud (which it is) then Hayes is a fraud. For the vote that elected the one also went for the other. Here is an admission that Hayes is in by fraud just as Packard was. How ungratefully are the thieves now treated by the men who take the stolen goods!

The Packard crew are up in arms at New Orleans at their threatened abandonment by Hayes. The ingratitude of it strikes these worthies, and very properly and truly their Legislature yesterday passed resolutions declaring Packard received more votes in November than the Hayes electors. Ergo, if Packard is a usurper, what is Hayes? That's the question of the Louisiana Radicals. The trouble is commencing.

RAILROAD.

Our people are feeling a little suspicious that the railroad, after reaching Spring Mills, will stop again. This may be or may not be the case, but the past bad faith in pushing forward the work, leaves good ground for the fears now entertained. Such action would be nothing short of contemptible in view of the patience our people have shown, the delays they have had to put up with, after paying their subscriptions, giving the right of way, and having their farms cut up and despoiled without the long promised benefits of the railroad. If there is to be no delay after reaching Spring Mills why in all decency is not the ballasting ordered to go on with this side of that point? If there are any members in the board of directors who are indifferent about this matter, the stockholders at next election will know how to give proxes and have a new set elected.

Many of our people are of the opinion that some men in Bellefonte have not been friends of our road. Some have been very loudly for it to our faces, but worked for delays behind our backs, and wished to see it go no farther west than Laurelton. There are some Bellefonters however, who were true friends of the road and did all they could to have it go on. If Bellefonte is in earnest why not raise the paltry sum asked of it towards making the branch? It has capitalists enough to raise five times the amount.

We are informed from a source that is trustworthy that if Bellefonte does not raise the sum required within a few weeks, the Pennsylvania railroad company will conclude to make our road through to Tyrone. We are informed at the same time that the reason why our road is not constructed faster, is because Bellefonte holds back with the branch. There is plausibility in all this. We desire that Bellefonte reap all the advantages possible to be derived from our road in preference to Tyrone or any other town outside of our county, but if it longer stands in its own light, the blame rests with it.

Let Bellefonte look at the figures: The distance from Sunbury to Tyrone by way of the Sunbury and Lewistown road is 135 miles. Same by way of our road *direct* through to Tyrone is 105 miles—30 miles in our favor, and with the immense shipments of anthracite coal this saving of distance between these two points is an important consideration. The distance direct through is from 12 to fifteen miles shorter than by way of Bellefonte. Let Bellefonte be warned in time.

THE GREAT VILLAINY.

The greatest outrage ever perpetrated in this country, was consummated on last Friday night, in declaring R. B. Hayes President of the United States, in opposition to the clearly expressed will of a large majority of the American people, as given on the 8th of last November, when Samuel J. Tilden was fairly and honestly chosen President by a majority of 264,000 over white and black voters and a majority of one million of the white vote and by an honest electoral majority over Hayes the usurper now in the seat!

Hayes *is not* an honest man, else he would not accept an office which he knows was stolen for him. He can never rest his head upon his pillow without a conscience that smites him as one who committed a great crime against his country. He is not entitled to the place four years, nor three nor one year, no, not one minute and at no time is it the duty of the majority to let him remain there, if they see fit to oust him from a place to which a large majority of the American people chose another. If it is right to let Mr. Hayes have undisputed possession of the presidential chair, then the rebellion of George Washington against the wrongs that the colonies suffered from George III was wrong, and it was equally the duty of the revolutionary fathers to submit to the wrong. Our forefathers resorted to the sacred right of revolution to redress their wrongs and cast off the yoke of the oppressor, and that right is as good, and as sacred, in 1877 as it was in 1776.

If this thing is to stand, then the principle that the majority shall rule is a farce and a fraud, and a returning board of scoundrels can alter returns and throw out honest majorities and your Bradleys and Morton's and Edmundses, will resolve "that no evidence of fraud be received" and they declare who shall be President—and the majority must sit by with folded hands and say the'll swallow it. This villainous principle and argument would find us to-day in the claws of the British lion; if the revolutionary fathers had not risen in rebellion. Their example will ever be a fit one to follow, and when the American people no longer know how to redress so damnable a wrong as has been committed within the last few days, they are unworthy the blessings of the free government that was secured them by the rebellion of Washington and his compatriots.

Eliza Pinkston, Madison Wells the murderer of three human beings, and Joe Bradley and the rest of the crew of that ilk made Hayes president in opposition to the expressed will of the people, and as such the great majority of the American people owe him no recognition, and we trust no democrat will stoop to greet him as such.

The House at Washington on Saturday passed a resolution by a party vote declaring that Samuel J. Tilden was elected President. All right but now let it be backed up.

The four members of the Louisiana returning board were among the first callers upon Fraud. Hayes after his arrival at Washington. The four—Wells, Anderson, Cazenave and Kenner—filed into the back room and the door was closed. What must have been the reflections of those who stood on the outside! In five or six minutes the quartet filed out, the tall white man, Anderson with, the betling brows, leading the way.

MORE HASTE THAN SPEED.

When Joe Coburn protested against "being railroaded into State prison," the general impulse of the community was to give the man fair play. Governor Hayes is certainly entitled to at least as much consideration as Joe Coburn, and should not "be railroaded into the White House." The ordinary administration of justice is held to be a matter of such importance and delicacy that every appearance of undue haste, much less of fraud, in the punishment of the most hardened criminal, is carefully avoided by every well-constituted court, and yet there are people clamoring for the decision of this great Presidential case, surrounded as it is by a thousand indications of fraud and foul play, with a degree of haste such as was thought unseemly in the trial of Joe Coburn in the Court of Sessions. We suggest to our Republican friends that they may find before long that although the matter which now appears of supreme importance to them is to have Hayes counted into office, the real thing to be done is to show that he is the man entitled to office. They are in a hurry to put him into the Presidency when they should be chiefly anxious to prove that he has a right to be put into it. If they make him Chief Magistrate of the nation, and the common sense of the country concludes, after due deliberation, that they have acted without regard to truth or justice, and placed the Government in the hands of an usurper, both they and he will become infamous. They have thus far driven headlong to their object; they have almost reached the goal of the White House with their candidate, and yet at every stride they have taken they have only made it plainer that his title to possession is a fraudulent one based on dishonesty and only defended by technicalities. Under such circumstances a little of the grand leisure of justice would be appropriate. We are not in desperate straits to pick up a President by the 4th of March. Any middle-aged American taken at random from the streets would serve our purpose if the right to the office is not to be considered. What good citizens seek to ascertain is who was elected by the people last November; and though we have, unfortunately, delegated the task of examining the matter to a commission which has abdicated its duties, we are not precluded from considering whether its members are or are not performing the work for which they were appointed, or observing their oath of office. The commission so far has presented such strange and monstrous conclusions in law and equity that there is a natural repugnance to swallowing them on the part of every healthy and well-organized mind. The general principle of the validity of fraud laid down by the commission in all the judgments which it has thus far rendered, is so essentially immoral that sensible men see it to be dangerous to society; and the decisions have been marked by such slovenly haste in the work of "railroading Hayes into the White House" that the details are full of inconsistencies. It would have been better to have gone more slowly and more securely, if indeed there be any way of walking surely without walking uprightly. On the 9th of February the commission rendered its decision in the Florida case in favor of the Hayes electors, and said:

"The ground of this decision stated briefly as required by said act is as follows: That it is not competent under the Constitution and the law as it existed at the date of the passage of said act, to go into evidence aliunde the papers opened by the President of the Senate in the presence of the two houses, to prove that other persons than those regularly certified to by the Governor of the State of Florida in and according to the determination and declaration of their appointment by the Board of State Canvassers of said State prior to the time required for the performance of their duties, had been appointed electors."

Six days afterwards the commission rendered a decision in the Louisiana case, and stated its inability to go behind the Governor's certificate based on the canvass, in exactly the same language, with the exception of the phrase "certified to by the Governor of the State," instead of "certified to by the Governor of the State of Florida." But there is a remarkable change of phraseology in the decision of the Oregon case rendered on February 23d. It runs:

"The brief ground of this decision is, that it appears, upon such evidence as by the Constitution and the law named in said act of Congress is competent and pertinent to the consideration of the subject, that the before-mentioned electors appear to have been lawfully appointed such electors of President and Vice-President of the United States for the term beginning March 4, A. D. 1877, of the State of Oregon, and that they voted as such at the time and in the manner provided for by the Constitution of the United States and the law. And they are, further of opinion that by the laws of the State of Oregon the duty of canvassing the returns of all the votes given at an election of President and Vice-President was imposed upon the Secretary of State, and upon no one else. That the Secretary of State did canvass those returns in the case before us, and thereby ascertained that J. G. Cartwright, W. H. Odell and J. W. Watts had a majority of all the votes given for electors and had the highest number of votes for that office, and by the express language of the statute those persons are deemed elected."

Here there is no flourish about the Governor's certificate, and further on the declaration is made that the failure of the Governor to give any persons so "deemed elected" a certificate, did not "have the effect of defeating their appointment." Thus the commission declares in two decisions that the Governor's certificate is essential to the legality of the choice of an elector, even when a canvassing and a returning board pass upon the question before him; but where he is associated with a Secretary of State in the canvass, and acts as a check upon that official, his certificate is pronounced useless. The important admission is also made that the appointment of Watts consisted in his receiving the most votes whereas the Constitution expressly declares that he was ineligible when voted for. In the case of the Vermont Postmaster, the Republicans claimed at first that his appointment as elector was not completed by the mere act of election, but by the Governor's certificate. However, let us continue our citations. In the Florida decision of February 9 the commission said:

"As to the objection made to the eligibility of Mr. Humphries the commission is of opinion that without reference to the question of the effect of the vote of an ineligible elector, the evidence does not show that he held the office of Shipping Commissioner on the day when the electors were appointed."

There is nothing aliunde here but on February 16 the commission in the Louisiana decision, treating the same question, said:

"The commission by a majority of votes is also of opinion that it is not competent to prove that any of said persons so appointed electors as aforesaid held an office of trust or profit under the United States at the time when they were ineligible under the laws of the State, or any other matter offered to be proved aliunde said certificates and papers."

This was in direct violation of the practice established six days before, and was made necessary by the fact that the Louisiana electors were indefensible, while Humphries, of Florida, was not. On the 23d of February, in due process of railroading Hayes into the Presidency, the commission met the same point in the Oregon case, and violating the principle laid down seven days before, took evidence, and made this curious statement in its decision:

"That although the evidence shows that Watts was a postmaster at the time of his election, that fact is rendered immaterial by his resignation both as postmaster and elector, and his subsequent appointment to fill the vacancy so made by the Electoral College."

In other words the commission gravely tells us that a man who was ineligible when appointed, created a vacancy by resigning an office which he was incapable of holding, and was then put into the vacuum left by his getting out of a place in which he had never been! If it was essential to know this in the case of Watts, and if the validity of his vote depends upon this double process of resignation and reappointment, why was not the history of the State and Federal office-holders on the Hayes electoral ticket in Louisiana traced out in the same way? Why were the facts in regard to them pronounced aliunde? Was it because investigation would have shown a neglect of the devices resorted to make good the vote of Watts? When the judgments of the commission delivered within two weeks, show such shameful lapses, it is no wonder that the country pauses.—*World.*

WASHINGTON.

THE FARCE CONCLUDED.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CHAIR TO BE OCCUPIED BY A USURPER.

WASHINGTON, March 2—4:30 A. M.

The Presidential contest, which has been ably fought all day, and until this morning, has at last been brought to an ignominious close. Notwithstanding the efforts of obstructionists, and the powerful eloquence of the Democratic members to prevent the consummation of the fraud and the stealing of the Presidency they suffered an honorable defeat. This result was somewhat unexpected, as it was thought by very many that the count could have been delayed judging from the slow progress made during the day but as the night session progressed it gradually become apparent that failure would be the reward of the faithful workers.

At 4:07, the House having decided the question of counting Wisconsin, the Senate was notified, when Senators, who had been in waiting filed into the hall of the House. After all were seated, the action of the respective houses on the Wisconsin question was read and the ten votes of Wisconsin were announced for Hayes and Wheeler.

The presiding officer said this concludes the count of the thirty-eight States of the Union. The tellers will now ascertain and deliver the result of the votes to the presiding officer.

HOW THE ANNOUNCEMENT WAS RECEIVED.

At 4:12 A. M. the election of Hayes and Wheeler was proclaimed. The announcement fell like a damper on the crowds present, there being no demonstrations made. Various theories have been given for this want of enthusiasm, one of which is that this result was anticipated, but which is a lame excuse. No sooner had the result been announced than the Convention adjourned, it being 4:15 A. M. J. C.

Fillibustering For The Right.

Washington, March 1, 1877.—The excitement in Congress to day exceeded anything that has ever been witnessed in the hall of the House. The dark shadow of civil war did not hang over members as it did in 1861, but there was the impending stigma and damning dishonor of a stolen Presidency—The subversion of the ballots of over four millions of voters and the reversal of the solemnly declared will of nineteen States of the Union. At times during the day session old men and young men in political service fairly grew frenzied in their excitement. The lobbies and galleries were crowded, and the overflow of privileged persons jammed the area of the hall outside the circle of members' desk and invaded the aisles. Applause and hisses were of frequent occurrence as the gallant band of "obstructionists"—obstructing fraud and forgery—pushed on the fight. Excited members, Mills of Texas, and Beebe of New York, mounted their desks to hurl their protests against the Speaker's rulings, which were, as yesterday, against dilatory motions. At one time Speaker Randall lost control of the House, and madness and riot ruled the hour. But he quickly recovered the reins and directed the Sargeant-at-Arms to maintain order, show the door to trespassers on the floor, and see that members were in their seats. At once, John G. Thompson with his eagle mounted mace appeared in the throng, and a reasonable degree of order was soon restored.

All Night Session Probable.

Seven o'clock—The House is still engaged on roll calls on dilatory motions. An all night session is threatened. The colored members from the South are intensely disgusted at the rumored recognition of Nicholls and Hampton. The filibusters have increased in numbers, and are swinging things with a perfect looseness.

The Fight Still Going On.

Eight and a half o'clock—The galleries are packed and the floor crowded. Caulfield of Illinois, is leading the filibusters calling the yeas and nays on the dilatory motions. The Senate is waiting for the House to send for it. Jenks is still voting to proceed with the count. Sheakley is active to prevent it, saying, "Where fraud is law filibustering is patriotism." O'Brien of Maryland says they will keep it up all night.

An Angry Hive of Bees.

What a mix Randall has on his hands when the House, like an angry hive of bees, swarm through the hall. From twelve o'clock till three did they worry and growl. The first cold bath which fell on them was the vote of 92 to 170, which refused to give a recess, after the Senate had retired. The Texas and Missouri delegations voted solidly against delay. The bondholders, the Southern leaders who want railroads, and those who want offices are the ones on whom the execrations fall. I have not got it through my head yet just which of these causes are the most to blame. The two hours allowed for debate on South Carolina commenced to run at three o'clock. Hooker, of Mississippi had the first ten minutes. He was followed by old Mr. Lapham, of New York; then John Good, Jr., of Virginia, follows a Democrat but in support of proceeding with the count. He is a vigorous talker, and made a regular stump speech. Rev. Judge Lawrence, of Ohio, Republican follows. He was one of the South Carolina Committee. It is depressing to attempt to give you any account of the scenes which feed the brightening hopes of Radical festivity when one's own side is steeped in the brightening shadows of defeat. It is said that there is no sight so sad as for a man to live to see the funeral of his own reputation, and a feeling akin to this seems to settle on all citizen Democrats. Old Lapham says all this is merely a contest between eighty thousand office holders and five hundred thousand office seekers. If he had added "one of whom I am which," he would have come a little nearer.

All accounts received from Constantinople represent the condition of the Turkish Empire as very desperate. Already a scarcity of provisions in several Armenian villages near Izmir has assumed proportions of veritable famine. Inhabitants of twelve villages, numbering 15,000, are enduring the greatest privations and a few have died from starvation.

Choice Flower and Garden Seeds.

Strawberries, Peaches, &c.,

NEW SORTS, BY MAIL.

Plants of the newest and finest improved sorts, carefully packed and prepaid by mail. My collection of Strawberries took the first premium for the best Collection at the great show of the Mass. Horticultural society, in Boston. I grow over 100 varieties, the most complete collection in the country, including all the new, large American and imported kinds. Priced descriptive Catalogues, gratis by mail. Also, Bulbs, Fruit Trees, Roses, Evergreens, Choice Flower, Garden, Tree, Evergreen, Herb, or Fruit Seeds, 25 packets of either for $1.00, by mail.

C. C. The True Cape Cod Cranberry. C. best sort for Upland, Lowland, or Garden, by mail, prepaid. $1.00 per 100, $5.00 per 100. Wholesale Catalogue to the trade. Agents Wanted.

E. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries and Seed Warehouse, Plymouth, Mass. Established 1842. 3mar

Mr. Daniel F. Beatty, manufacturer and proprietor of the Beatty Piano and Beatty's celebrated Golden Tongue Parlor Organs, Washington, N. J., is certainly a very reasonable and generous man to transact business with. He makes this very fair proposition to any who may favor him with an order, as follows: "If the instrument does not prove satisfactory after a test trial of five days after receiving it the purchase money will be refunded upon the return of the instrument, and he will pay freight charges both ways." This is certainly an exceeding, generous, and safe manner in which to transact business with him. He warrants his instruments for six years. See his advertisement. July 20-y

GRANT TO PACKARD.

He will no Longer Support Him with Troops.

Washington, March 2.—The following telegram were sent from this city to-day:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1877—122 R—To Gen. C. C. Auger, Commanding, New Orleans: The following dispatch has been sent to Governor Packard and is hereby furnished you for your information and government.

(Signed) W. T. SHERMAN, General.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, D. C., March 1.—To Gov. S. B. Packard, New Orleans: In answer to your dispatch of this date the President desires me to say that he feels it his duty to state frankly that he does not believe public opinion will longer tolerate the maintenance of a state government in Louisiana by the use of the Military and that he must concur in this manifest feeling. The troops will hereafter, as in the past, protect life and property from mob violence when the state authorities fail, but during the remaining days of his official life they will not be used to establish or pull down either claimant for the control of the state. It is not his purpose to recognize either claimant. (Signed,) C. C. SNIFFEN, Secretary.

TILDEN DECLARED ELECTED BY THE HOUSE.

Mr. Knott reported a resolution from the Select Committee on Privileges declaring that Samuel J. Tilden had received 196 electoral votes of electors legally and constitutionally appointed and was thereby duly elected President of the United States, and it is the opinion of the House that Thomas A. Hendricks having received a like number of votes for Vice President was duly elected.

The resolution was adopted by 198 to 88.

There is a rumor in the daily papers that Mr. Tilden took the oath as President, in New York, on Saturday. We do not think this is correct, though he is the only one now entitled to it.

CABINET OUTGOINGS.

Washington, March 4.—It is confidently stated, late to-night, by a gentleman holding close political and personal relations with President Hayes that the cabinet slate will very certainly contain the names of Messrs. Evarts, of New York, for secretary of state, Sherman, of Ohio, for secretary of the Treasury; Schurz, of Missouri, for the interior department, McCrary, of Iowa, for attorney general, and Key, of Texas, for post master general. It is now probable that one of the other places will be given Indiana. Who will represent New England has not yet been determined.

In the army appropriation bill, the House took the position that not a dollar or a man should be used by the Federal administration to maintain the bastard and corrupt carpet-bag governments of Chamberlain in South Carolina and Packard in Louisiana. A section to this effect was inserted in the bill. The Senate would not agree to it for the Senate is the last refuge of tyranny and corruption. The House bravely adhered to its position; Conference Committee conferred in vain, and Congress has adjourned without passing the army appropriation bill. This may render an extra session necessary, unless Hayes wants to commence his administration, as intimated by telegraph by stretching some old law so as to get money out of the Treasury, without its direct appropriation by Congress. This is a dangerous business, and smells of impeachment.

The House is right and the people will sustain it.

PUBLIC SALE.—

The undersigned will offer the following property at Public Sale, on

Wednesday, March, 28th, at 12 m. viz: Horses, 4 Colts, Cows, Sheep, 2 four-horse Wagons, 1 two-horse Wagon, Cart and Gears, Bob-sled, Self-rake Hubbard Reaper and Mower, New Champion Mower, Hay Rake, 2 Drills, Hay Ladders, Cornplanter, Centre Hall Horse-power, Machine and Shaker, Fanning mill, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Tug harness, Buggy harness, Plow gears, Wagon Saddle, Plynetts, Hay fork, rope and pullies, Cow chains, Forks, Halters, &c. A long credit will be given. AND. GREGG,

mar 8 MARGARET GREGG.

PUBLIC SALE.—

The undersigned will offer at public sale at his residence in Centre Hall, Wednesday, March 14, at one o'clock, p. m., the following personal property, to wit

1 YEARLING COLT, TWO COWS one of which will be fresh, the other is part Alderny.

1 BREEDING SOW, 7 SHOATS, 1 family sled, 1 sett double harness, 1 sett single harness, 1 cutting bench, large chop box, and other farming utensils.

Household Furniture.

1 coal stove, No. 9 cook stove, 1 radiant light, self feeder, Tables, chairs, bedsteads secretary, carpets, tubs and meat vessels. feb 15 C. C. KELLER.

PUBLIC SALE!

Will be exposed at public sale on Thursday, MARCH 15th.

at the late residence of W. W. Love, deceased, 2½ miles west of Centre Hill, he following personal property, viz: 2 work HORSES, one 4 year old MARE with foal, 1 3 year old colt, 1 spring colt, cows, young Cattle, 1 breeding Sow, 1 planation Wagon, 2 spring Wagons, 1 Carriage, 1 1 family Sleigh, Bob-Sled, hay Tedders, horse Rake, machine Horse Power and Shaker, Plows, Harrows, Millheim Cultivator, small Cultivators, Corn-planter, Grain Drill, field Roller, wind Mill, hay Fork, Rope and Pullies, 2 setts Tug Harness, Breechbands, Front Gears, 1 sett double Harness, Hay by the ton, Corn by the bushel, Cross cut saw, Copper kettle, 1 Spear's anti-Clinker Coal stove, 1 Tenplate stove, 1 Coal stove, meat Stand and other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock when terms will be made known by

JANE LOVE
G. M. BOAL,
Admr's.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be exposed to public sale, at the residence of the undersigned in Milroy, Armagh twp. on TUESDAY, MARCH 13th, the following described valuable personal property to wit: 4 GOOD WORK HORSES, 1 3-year old Colt, 2 2-year old Colts, 1 sucking Colt, 6 HEAD MILCH COWS, all fresh, 1 3-year old Bull, 5 head young Cattle, 4 breeding Sows, seed Hog, 5 Shoats, 1-horse wagon, 2-horse wagon, Spring wagon, Junior Buckeye Reaper & Mower, Buggy, pair Bob-sleds, Sleigh, Family Sled, Hay Rake, Field Roller, Rough and Ready Cornplanter, 2 double Cornplows, 3 Excelsior Plows, 3 Heckendorn Plows, Barshear Plow, 3-horse Cultivator, 2 2-horse and 1 1-horse Cultivators, Shovel Plow, 2 Joint Harrows, Square Harrow, Hay Fork, Rope and Pullies, 2 setts Hay Ladders, 2 setts Manure Boards, Forks, Rakes, Cutting Box, pair light double driving Harness, 2 setts single Harness, pair heavy Quiler Breechband Harness, 2 pairs Lead or Front Gears, 6 setts Plow Gears, Team Saddle, 6 setts Flynets, 5 Scotch ha'r faced Collars, 6 straw Collars, 3 pairs Check Lines, 4 Bridles, 10 leather Halters, Choke Strap, Mattingale, 2 setts spreaders, 2 3-horse patent Clevises, 1 lot of Double and Singletrees, Lot of Cable, Log, Boom, Fifth, Carrying Breast, Butt and Cow chains, Grindstone, Iron Kettle, Sausage Stuffer, Lard Press, Meat Tub, Lot of Sugar Can, together with various other articles now mentioned. Also grain in the ground by the acre. TERMS—$5 and under, cash; over that amount a credit of 6 to 12 months will be given, with approved security. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m.

22 feb JOSEPH K. SHIRK.

PENN'S VALLEY INSTITUTE.

The first session of this Preparatory School will open at CENTRE HALL, on THE LAST THURSDAY, (26) in April, 1877, and continue ten weeks. Students of both sexes will be prepared for College, Teaching and Business. Tuition from $5 to $8 per term. Board per week, $2.50 to 2.75.

Address,
G. W. FORTNEY,
15feb 3mo Howard, Pa.

MOODY ON HEAVEN.

Mr. Moody, the evangelist, is now laboring with his accustomed success. In one of his meetings a few days ago, he preached a sermon on Heaven. We print for the readers of the Reporter a sketch of of his sermon:

Mr. Moody was in his element, and spoke of what he evidently saw. On Wednesday, taking for his text the passage of "Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth," he contrasted earthly and heavenly treasures. With words that were kind, but sharp as a knife, he attacked the folly of laying up treasures on earth. He brought to his help wit, anecdote, sound sense, and an abundance of Scripture, and made a worldly life seem not only wrong but weak. Then he spoke of heavenly treasures—the possessions, the rest and the crown. Taking Paul as an illustration of a man pursuing the latter, he said:

I never touch the life of Paul but it makes me ashamed of myself. I am ashamed of the Christianity of the 19th century. He had no committee to build him a building like this—no committee to wait on him. Look at him going down to Jerusalem with a little bundle of tools under his arm to make tents with, and he gets a building on some side street. The moment he began to preach Christ crucified they cast him out. Look at him in Corinth. There they had a committee—a vigilance committe—to take him to the outskirts of the city and give him thirty-nine stripes; and that was the salary they paid him; but he didn't complain. Some one might have said to him: "What are you going to do on Monday?" You have just got out of this difficulty. Don't you think it to go down into Arabia and rest till this opposition dies out." And Paul answered: "I press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus." You don't think a few brickbats and stones are going to stop him. The devil could never switch him off upon any side track. If you will allow me the expression, Satan got his match when he got Paul. On he went, and they said this is the man that turned the world upside down.

Talk about Alexander and Napoleon making the world tremble with their armies. This man made the world tremble without. Look at him when the cry comes, "Come over into Macedonia;" and over he comes, and the first thing he has thirty-nine stripes more—he and Silas. Look at him again; he is at Rome. The time of his departure is at hand. He takes up his pen and writes to his old friend Timothy; "I have fought a good fight, I have kept the faith." I don't know what Boston would have done to him. He held on to the faith. I suppose they would have called him a bigot, a very narrow man. But now the time had come for him to be executed, and he was beheaded two miles outside of Rome. I would like to have been in Rome and seen him. Talk about the great men of Rome,—the Cæsars of Rome. Rome never had such a man. Look at him as they took him out of prison. His legs do not tremble; he lays his head down upon that guillotine; down it comes. The devil may have his head, but God shall have his soul. Look at him as he goes to the throne, and the shout goes up from the battlements of heaven that Paul is coming, and there is great joy there; and the angels shout, "Well done, well done," and when the chariot comes rolling up to the throne, the son of God stands up and says, "Well done Paul."

Memorable American Duels, from the Hamilton-Burr to the Bennett-May affairs are described and illustrated in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for March, just issued. This Monthly is certainly a marvel of excellence and cheapness. There are also interesting papers on "The Lord Mayor of London," 15 illustrations; "The Story of Valliere," 5 illustrations; "Sketches of Siberia," 12 illustrations; "Fish Culture," 24 illustrations; and a number of stories, short articles, etc. Within a year the Popular Monthly has gained a circulation exceeding that of any other American magazine. It must be pronounced the favorite family monthly of America. Our readers will do well to send $2 50 to Frank Leslie, 537 Pearl St., New York, and receive the Monthly for one year, or 20 cents for sample copy postage free.

The latest rumors from Europe would indicate that the war cloud was passing away, and that there would be no conflict between the great powers on the Turkish question.

Fraud Hayes took the oath of the Presidential office at the White House on Saturday evening, while enjoying the last of Grant's State dinners.

ROCHESTER SEEDS.

Reid's Floral Tribute, a book of 90 pages with colored plates, describes 500 varieties of Flowers, Vegetables, Bulbs, &c. Price 10 cents. This work with 6 plats

Reid's Fresh Flower Seeds,

including Pansy and Verbena, for 25 cts. 14 Choice varieties and The Tribute, 50 cts. Vegetable Seeds substituted if preferred. W. H. REID,

Mention this Paper. Rochester, N. Y.

Private Sale.

A Choice Farm and House and Lot.

The following described property, of John Emmert, dec'd, situate in Harris twp, Centre county, one FARM, containing one hundred and thirty acres more or less, bounded by lands of B. Everhart, dec'd, James Glenn, McFarlen, Dr. Henderson, dec'd, and others is offered at private sale. The farm is well watered, a never failing stream of water running throughthe farm and within thirty yards of the barn, also, a well of never-failing water at the house, with good pump in it. The improvements are a large FRAME HOUSE, two stories high almost new; a frame bank barn, forty-five by eighty feet and all other necessarily outbuildings. This is one of the best producing farms in this section for all kinds of grain as all limestone land. A large ORCHARD of choice fruit on the premises.

For particulars inquire of Wm. Wertz on the farm. Also one House and lot

Situated in Boalsburg, Centre co., the house is two stories high, with kitchen attached to it, and all necessary outbuildings also a good stable, a never failing well of water with good pump. The lot is well set with fruit trees of best quality.

Also two acres and 123 perches of excellent land situate near the German Reformed church in Boalsburg within two squares of above house.

JOSIAH NEFF, Executor of J. Emmert, dec'd. 30 nov 3m.

HARDWARE!

IRON, STEEL,

SADDLERY WARE,

COACH WARE,

WOODEN WARE,

WALL PAPERS,

LAMPS,

PICTURE FRAMES,

WINDOW SHADES,

at the lowest Cash Prices, at

F. G. FRANCISCUS.

Lewistown, Sept. 20, 1876. sept 28.

ANCHORED

AT OAK HALL.

6TH AND MARKET

STILL TO BE HEADQUARTERS FOR

CLOTHING.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

IN THE OLD PLACE AT THE OLD TRADE.

All the best talent, experience and advantages we can command, continued at OAK HALL, to produce the BEST and CHEAPEST CLOTHING for man and boy.

For sixteen years we have lived at the old corner of SIXTH and MARKET, and the business done there has been so satisfactory to the public and ourselves, that we have decided not to change or move the Clothing business away. The people like the place and we like to please the people, and we believe that we can do it better than ever at the old place.

The sales of the past year far surpassed anything we ever dreamed of, and this puts it in our power to start the Spring of 1877 with a STILL LOWER SCALE OF PRICES, and a class of goods so excellent that we are not afraid to follow each sale with our warrantee, or receive back the goods unworn and hand over to the customer the money paid.

The store has been largely refitted, and there never was such a splendid stock of Men's, Boys' and Children's clothing under the roof, nor were we ever able to sell so cheaply. Our word for it, and we are your friends of sixteen years.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

OAK HALL,

THE OLD PLACE, 6th & Market. PHILADELPHIA.

Valentines & Co's New Store!

Valentines & Co.'s

STORE.

Humes' New Block

BELLEFONTE, PA.

New Store,
New Goods,
Largest Stock,
Best Assortment,
Lowest Prices.
Fair Dealing,
Dry Goods,
Fancy Goods,
Boots, Shoes,
Hats,
Caps,
Clothing,
Groceries,
Wooden and
Willow,
Glass and
Queensware,

All new and desirable goods at prices below what you are in the habit of paying. We have one price, never misrepresent anything and makegood goods a specialiity; it will prove to your advantage to satisfy yourselves by personal inspection that the above statement contains nothing but facts.

Country Produce taken in trade at full market value.

VALENTINES & CO.S, Prop'rs.
H. HERMAN, Manager. 18jan

Call and see us. We study to please.

New FIRM—New Enterprise—NEW GOODS.

IsaacD. Boyer

(SUCCESSOR TO B. F. PHILIPS.)

AARONSBURG, PA.

We have just returned from the Eastern Cities, where we purchased at CASH PRICES, a full line of

DRY GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES,
NOTIONS, QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
WILLOW WARE

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

THURSDAY MAR. 8, 1877.

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 695, I. O. of O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall.
J. M. GILLILAND, Secy. H. P. SANKEY, A. G.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 357, F. A. M., meets on Monday evening, on or after each full moon in the Odd Fellows Hall.
C. F. HERLACHER, Secy. J. A. FLEMING, W. M.

PROGRESS GRANGE, P of H, meets on Saturday afternoon on or after each full moon, at their Hall.
J. J. ARNEY.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—Any of our subscribers who change post-offices this spring should not neglect to inform us, so the Reporter can be sent them accordingly. Always *give old address* in informing us of a change. tf.

—A new Trotting Buggy and new Harness will be sold together for $110. Can also be bought separate. Apply to WM. A. CURRY, Centre Hall. 1mar1m

—Mr. D. W. Zerbe was awarded the contract for the new Plumgrove school-house, (brick) at $1048.

—Mr. Cowher of Bellefonte, takes charge of the Stone Mill, in the Loop.

—A merchant up town sells more of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup than all other medicines together. It surely must be the best remedy for a cough.

—Save money by buying your drugs and medicines at Green's, Bush House block, Bellefonte.

—On Tuesday Mr. Hugh Larimer and family took their departure for Lincoln, Neb. Success to Hugh, he was a whole-souled citizen.

—Michael Strohm has become proprietor of the Centre Hill store.

— L. B. McEntire intends removing his store from Potters Mills to Fillmore.

—From Ten to Twenty Per cent saved, by going to J. S. Brachbill jr. for your Furniture, Mattresses &c., Bishop St. Bellefonte Pa.

—In the rumor we made mention of in last week's Reporter with reference to the supposed poisoning of Mr. Parker, our informant, we learn since was, mistaken in mentioning Dr. Mingle as the physician called to see the sick man. Dr. Mingle was not called nor consulted in the case; this correction we deem due Dr. Mingle, who does not think the rumored treatment of the case would have been in accordance with his practice.

—Mr. F. Zettle, of Georges Valley, accidently brought an axe down upon the front of two of his left hand fingers cutting them nearly off, two weeks ago.

—Mr. D. Willow, of Millheim, is flitting back to Centre Hall.

—Weather the last few days, clear, but cold and blustery.

— George Stover, of Centre Hill, intends moving to Missouri.

—Go to Valentines for handsome goods and the latest styles.

—At Welch's Book store the price of envelopes has again been reduced, and are now sold at almost nothing. See his card.

—The place to buy the best Furniture for the least money is of J. S. Brachbill, jr., Bishop St. opposite Graham & Son.

Wicked suggestion of the Baltimore Gazette: That when the Chief Justice hands the Book to Mr. Hayes he should open it at John x. 1: "Verily, verily, I say unto you, he that entereth not by the door into the sheepfold, but climbeth up some other way, the same is a thief and a robber."

—Sechler's groceries never soured on any ones stomach—they keep no impure article or any unfit for consumers. This is a truth and one of the most important items in household economy. They sell low, and thus sell much. Their mode of business is the only true one, fair for themselves and fair for their constantly increasing customers. Try them.

—Last week, we are informed, a public sale was held, that was advertised through written bills, which scarce any one reads now-a-days. The consequence was a slim attendance, and valuable goods went for a song.—$3 or $5 saved by not advertising in Reporter, and perhaps a couple hundred lost for want of bidders. The Reporter is read in every nook and corner of the county, and its charges are reasonable, and there is no better investment for a sale than liberal advertising. Written bills, in these enlightened days are saving at the spigot and running at the bung.

—The new building which the Penns Valley Banking Comp., of this place intends erecting will be a three-story brick, 40 by 60. The first floor rooms will be occupied for bank and store purposes. The second floor for offices, and the third floor for halls. The present stock-holders in the bank are Gen. Beaver, J. P. Harris, Wm. Wolf and Dan'l Hess.

—Yony Deininger having sold the brick house built by him last summer, has purchased two lots on Church street, with the intention of putting houses thereon. Yony is an enterprising man, and it's a pity there isn't millions in him. Anyhow he sells hardware cheap.

—Jas. A. Keller, of near this place will also build a new brick dwelling the coming summer.

—Newman, of the New Eagle Clothing store, Bellefonte is a wonderful man—he is the only one that can boast of having sold ready-made clothing, cheaper than anybody else during the past winter. He is getting ready for a tremendous spring stock, and will astonish every one still more, at the reduction that he will show can be made. Newman is a blessing to the community these hard times, and to all who need Clothing. He has the largest assortment of everything you ever saw, in the Clothing line and is a pleasant gentleman to deal with in all respects.

—Those of our patrons in arrears, will do us a favor by sending all, or at least part, of sum due, between this and April 1st. tf

—Wm. R. Henney's sale, near Old Fort, March 8.

—Sale at H. C. Beamer's, Spring Mills, by D. C. Keller, March 9.

—Jos. K. Shirk's sale, Milroy, March 13.

—C. C. Keller's sale, Centre Hall, March 14.

—Judge Love, dec'd, sale, near Churchville, March 15.

—Brillinger's sale, Lumber, Decker valley, March 16.

—Sam'l Bame's sale, near Millheim, March 15.

—Sam'l Hess, jr., sale, near Pine Grove, farm stock, March 15.

—Wm. Colyer's, sale, in the Loop, March 17.

A. D. Rishel's sale, Centre Hill, March 20.

Mrs. Martha J. Kepler's sale, near Pine Grove, 21 March.

—Sale of personal property of Sam'l Huston, dec'd, Potter tp., March 22.

—And. Gregg's sale near Centre Hall, March 23.

—PUBLIC SALES.—Mr. George Koch, of Centre Hall, has first class ability in crying sales. If you wish a good sale, you must have a good Auctioneer, and if you employ Mr. Koch, he will render the utmost satisfaction, and at the most reasonable charges. Apply to him early if you wish to secure him George is fully up to the business from past experience. 18 jan 3m.

FARMS TO LEASE—

The undersigned wishes to lease 320 acres of land in Iowa for a term of years for improvement, 160 acres of which to be put under the plow next summer. These lands are among the best wheat lands of the state. For particulars inquire of J. S. BARNHART,
16 nov 6m Bellefonte, Pa

—SUNDAY SCHOOLS!—Mr. Daniel F. Beatty, manufacturer and proprietor of the BEATTY PIANO, and Beatty's Golden Tongue Parlor Organs, Washington, N. J., has always made very liberal deductions on his instruments to Sunday schools and other religious purposes, we would therefore advise such as are without one to address him in regard to it before purchasing one, as they are said to be a very superior and durable instrument. See his advertisement. 1m

—There will be some five or six weeks court this month and next, commencing with next Monday and to continue next week. The jurors for first week are:

Spring—Jon Boyer, J R Alexander, N Lucas, J Eckley, E Bany.
Philipsburg—C Hirlinger, R Hudson.
Walker—M Shafer, J Nixon.
Gregg—R H Duncan, Wm Alexander Jon Weaver.
Potter—J D Lingle, J Neff, Peter Jordon, Wm Royer, Wm Lohr.
Burnside—W White.
Snowshoe—J Confer, J. Uzzle, F E Bible.
Liberty—T Rows.
Huston—R Holt.
Boggs—A Feltzer.
Unionville—T J Taylor.
Union—P H Bush.
Haines—A J Hosterman, B F Philips, T Harper.
Miles—John Delong.
Union—B V Brisbin.
College—J W Shuey.
Marion—John Butler.
Bellefonte—J Parson, A M'Afferty.
Ferguson—Geo Kerchlina.

Third Week, March.

Harris—D T Weiland, Wm Allen. T B Stover.
Ferguson—R Gardner, A E Clemson, J H Johnson, J L Cartem.
Milesburg—J Shirk,
Boggs—E Zimmerman.
Spring—Geo Young, H Hoy.
Haines—S Ettlinger, Jacob Wolf, J C Stover.
Potter—J T Lee, D Fleisher.
Walker—H McErven, T B Rupert, L Lesh.
Penn—B Deininger.
Philipsburg—J A Cassanova,
Union—Jas Alexander.
Marion—E Astley, Perry Condo, S Bennison.
Miles—P Kessler, J K Hosterman, T Stover.
Gregg—A Cronoble.
Bellefonte—T B Wilson, J C Harper, Worth—J Cannon.
Howard—J Stine.
Rush—P P Smith.
Liberty—Jas Gunsallus.
Halfmoon—John Wilson.

—The reputation of Sechler & Co., for best groceries gains with each day. They deserve it all, and are gaining customers every day by fair-dealing in every respect. Give them a trial farmers and all housekeepers.

—J. S. Brachbill, jr., sells cheaper than the cheapest at his New Furniture Store.

—We hear a painful rumor, from Bellefonte that a minister who a few months ago left that town and went to Kansas, had been found dead from the effects of a pistol shot, and that he held a pistol in his hand when found. We give this as we get it, trusting it may prove unfounded.

The rumor had it that it was Rev. Lilly, but a later telegram shows that it was another Luth. preacher, in the same town, Lena, Ks.

—Sechler's is the housekeepers' headquarters for groceries. It is of them you get your money's worth and the best of goods the market affords. They take all kinds of country produce, and give you groceries in exchange at the lowest cash prices. No handsomer or more completely stocked grocery in the state.

—Mr. Spigelmyer, proprietor of the cash store, will remove his stock of goods to the storeroom, at the Stone mill, this spring.

Our member, Col. Mackey, represented the wishes of the people who elected him, in his votes against finishing up the work of counting in Fraud Hayes. Our senator, Mr. Wallace stood upon the same platform, and represented the sentiments of the democracy of the state.

It is likely there will be an extra session of Congress on account of the failure of the army appropriation bill to pass. The democrats would not agree to let it pass without a proviso that no money shall be used for troops at the polls in southern states. Right.

A sense of wrong pervaded the last act of the doleful drama in Congress at 4 o'clock on Friday morning. We quote from an eye witness:

The last scenes were significant of the doleful and uneasy feeling which has been created by the consummation of such a stupendous fraud. As Ferry rose to announce the result of the bogus count, a voice on the Democratic side exclaimed: "Come Democrats, let us not remain to witness the consummation of this infamy." Thereupon all but a baker's dozen of Democrats withdrew. This movement which was spontaneous and wholly unexpected, evidently disconcerted Ferry. He turned pale, but began in a firm voice to announce that Hayes had received a majority of all the votes cast for President. A voice in the lobby broke the stillness with an oath, and an exclamation: "You G—d d—d liar!" Ferry's voice trembled but he proceeded, and declared Hayes and Wheeler duly elected. The same voice broke in with another oath, whereat Ferry glanced nervously over his shoulder, instantly brought his prepared speech to a close, and almost forgetting to hand the gavel to Randall in his nervous apprehension, hurried from the Speaker's chair, as though his guilty conscience had conjured up countless shot guns leveled at his heart. The Senate followed his rapid lead out of the chamber. Not a symptom of applause greeted the announcement of the crime.

THE INAUGURATION.

The Right of Procession to Escort the Fraudulent President.

(From the Harrisburg Patriot)

Strong, Bradley, Miller and Hoar in a barouche.
Madison Wells and his associates on horseback.
The Florida Returning Board.
Eliza Pinkston supported by Kelley and Sherman
The Credit Mobilierites in an Omnibus.
The Whiskey Thieves.
Belknap and his Post Traders.
Post-Office Straw Bidders.
The Navy Yard Contractors.
Attorney-General Williams in a Laudalet.
The Boss Shepherd Ring.
The Emma Mine Operators.
Jay Gould and the Black Friday Ring.
De Golyer Garfield and the Paving Contractors.
The Safe Robbery Conspirators.
The Soldiers' Gravestone Jobbers.
Zach Chandler and Don Cameron in a Chariot dragging Don Piatt at its Wheels.
The Freedmen's Bank Swindlers with three or four hundred of the depositors bringing up the rear on foot.

CONTRADICTIONS OF THE COMMISSION.

[Speech of Hon. Geo. A. Jenks, of Penna.]

The Commission's own conduct stands before the people, not as an illustration of integrity, but as a contradictory infamy. In the case of Florida the certificate of the Governor awarded that State to the Republicans. The certificate of the Secretary of State declared the majority of the votes cast were for the Democratic party. That certificate was corroborated by the decision of the Supreme Court of Florida. In Oregon the certificate of the Governor gave the State to the Democrats but the certificate of the secretary of State as to the vote cast gave a majority for the Republicans. Just the reverse of the Florida decision literally. In the first the Governor's certificate controlled; in the latter it was overruled. But circumstances alter cases. The one was a Democratic vote; the other Republican. It was a difference on party lines on which they acted and not judicial truth at all.

J. YOUNG BROWN ON THE COMMISSION.

Congressman John Young Brown, of Ky., made one of the best speeches on the Commission. He said: I thought we could trust the selected men of the highest court of the foremost government in the world.

Human laws cannot put limitation upon fraud; they may punish, but they cannot prevent. We trusted these men and they have betrayed our trust. All laws must be administered by human agencies; if you have the corrupt judge, no matter what your laws may be, you hear a false judgment. Jeffreys was a just judge save where the interests of the Crown were concerned. Bacon, "the wisest the meanest of mankind," took bribes, yet rendered, with one or two exceptions, just judgments. Hale, although refusing to take the civic oaths of Cromwell, yet was made one of this judges.

Our judges of our Supreme Court hold their offices for life, with liberal salaries; are independent of the mutations of politics, each having his personal and political honor to maintain, and I thought that surely there—if the depravity of radicalism was not universal—we could find integrity. My confidence was generous, patriotic, undoubting in these men and is our case submitted. But in this Electors Commission of supposed incorruptible sages, in their exalted positions have played the part of banded jockies, and have done in the face of the world that which hungry montebanks should scorn. They have done

Such an act,
That blurs the grace and blush of modesty;
Calls virtue, hypocrite; takes off the rose
From the fair forehead
And sets a blister there.

And these successors of John Marshall! To-day how must each feel this title like a giant's robe, hang loosely about him. Suspicion is whispered that certain judicial commissioners bear the dark and damning stain of intrigue and ring robbery, and that the first judgment of their holders was the price paid for their promotion. These indeed are days of degeneracy and shame. Read and consider the record of the decisions of the majority of these men; note their shuffling tricks, their inconsistencies, their evasions; and they are such as would bring the blush to sophytes in learning; such as pigmies in self respect and honor would abhor.

In the fable we read that the cat was changed by the fairy into the fine lady; yet at the banquet, upon the appearance of a rat, this fine lady chased it. Apply the story and you need no suggestion to draw a conclusion from its moral.

You have but a "barren scepter in your gripe." Your fresh garlands entwine around your hatchment. Your party stands to-day surrounded and saturated with such turpitude that the judgment of the hour and of mankind hereafter must be against it.

Your jugglers have proclaimed your victory, but it is tarnished with shame and accompanied by perjury and every species of fraud. The Republican party is in the attitude of—

A cut purse of the empire and the rule,
That from a shelf the precious diadem stole,
And put it in his pocket.

A SHOCKING RECITAL OF SHIPWRECK, STARVATION AND DEATH.

Boston, February 21.—A letter was received in this city yesterday from Captain Kane, of the American schooner F. E. M'Donald, dated at Garel on the west coast of Africa, January 24, in which he says that on his outward passage from Boston, whence he sailed December 17, he fell in with the wreck of the British bark Maria, Captain Grayson having on board two survivors of a crew of 14 men the others having perished from exposure and famine. The wreck was discovered in latitude 37 22, longitude 32 30, with the masts gone and full of water. The two men were taken on board the schooner, but one of them died in a few hours from the time of the rescue. From the sole survivor it was ascertained that the bark was bound from Dobay, Georgia, to Belfast, Ireland; that she sprang a leak in a gale and filled with water, so that it was impossible to save any provisions or fresh water. The lumber with which the vessel was loaded prevented her from sinking, but the weight of the masts turned the vessel on her beam ends, until the masts broke away when she righted and the men regained the deck. Having no food or water, however, they soon began to die of starvation, and as soon as one died the rest subsisted on the body, and so on until only two were left. The survivor, whose name is James M'Laughlin, and who belongs to Belfast, Ireland, says that only small portions of the dead bodies could be eaten. No one was killed but the moment one died the eight survivors cut the throat of the deceased and drank the blood, and then divided the heart and brain. It was thirty-two days from the time the disaster occurred until the wreck was sighted by the schooner and during all that time the crew had not had a drop of water or any other food than the bodies of their shipmates.

HOMES OF THE ROTHCHILDS.

(New Orleans Picayune Paris Letter.)

The new mansion Baron Alphonse de Rothschild has been building in Avenue Marigny, opposite the Elysee, is completed. It is one of the most splendid mansions in Paris. There is a mask of carved stone at each window; all the balconies are of bronze; all the ceilings are frescoed; all the partition walls are of marble; all the floors are wooden mosaic. Dawager Baroness James de Rothschild has just completed her mansion between Rue Beaujon, Rue des Ecuries d'Artois, and Boulevard Haussman. Workmen are busily engaged in fitting up the late Baroness De Pontalba's mansion for Baron Gustave de Rothschild; he paid $900,000 for it; she spent a million on it; he don't think it sumptous enough for him. Baron Alphonse de Rothschild lives in Prince Tallyrand's palace, Rue St. Florentin; the widow of Baron Nathaniel de Rothschild has a splendid mansion in Rue du Fauburg St. Honore. Baron Gustave de Rothschild has a marble palace in Rue Dafitte—six splendid palaces inhabited by the Rothchild family in Paris alone. It is reckoned that the private residences of this family in England, France Germany, Italy and Switzerland cost above $20,000,000.

THE NAMES OF NAILS.

The terms "four-penny," "six-penny," "ten-penny," etc., as applied to nails, mean this: "Four-penny" means four pounds to the thousand nails, "six penny" six pounds to the thousand, and so on. It is an old English term and meant, at first, "ten pound" nails (the thousand being understood); but the old Englishmen clipped it to "ten-pun" and from that to ten punny; and so it degenerated, until "penny" was substituted for "pound." So, when you ask for four-penny nails, nowadays, you want those a thousand of which will weigh four; but in these degenerate times, we question whether you will get as many as a thousand in that weight. When a thousand nails weigh less than one pound they are called tacks, brads, etc., and are reckoned by ounces (to the thousand); so you will see "8-oz." "10-oz." "16 oz." etc., on papers of tacks.

THE FASHIONABLE BELLE'S PERPLEXITY.

From the Cleveland Herald.

Near Prospect street she dropped a little red bow with a gold pin attached, and it fluttered to the edge of the sidewalk She stopped and looked at it. It might as well have fluttered to the edge of the universe and dropped over for anything that she could do to get it. She walked around it two or three times, gazed sadly at it and then walked a block to Bolivar street, got a small boy and paid him ten cents to come back and pick up that bow. As the boy rejoined his companion he remarked: "Darned if I ever seen a woman so proud. She wouldn't pick up her owe th... from the sidewalk." But it wasn't pride.

DUNKLE & AUMAN.

—:o:—

House, Sign, and ORNAMENLAL PAINTERS,

Respectfully announce that they are prepared to do all kinds of work in their line of business, in the neatest and best style. All kinds of

GRAINING,
PAPER HANGING,
AND CALCIMINING,
PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Calcimining a specialty. All orders by mail receive prompt attention, and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges most reasonable.

J. S. DUNKLE & CO.,
15 feb tf. Spring Mills, Pa.

ST. CLOUD HOTEL.

ARCH STREET, BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

DEAR SIR:—Since the close of the exhibition, the St. Cloud has been repainted and frescoed, parlors re furnished, new carpets, &c. The house in all its appointments is unsurpassed for comfort; the culinary department being excelled by none. During the Centennial the St. Cloud adhered to its regular rates, and endeavored to extend the same comforts to its patrons as it had previously; in this particular it stood alone.

Mr. G. W. Mullin has associated with him his son, Geo. K. Mullin, and Edward L. Doan, of Ft. Wayne, Ind., under the firm name of G. W. Mullin & co.

Thanking you for past patronage and hoping to extend the hospitalities of the St. Cloud with the same encouragement as in the past, We are, respectfully,

G. W. MULLIN & CO.
J. T. STYLES, Cashier. 1m

$3 00 PER DAY.
OSH. D. BAKER, Room Clerk.

WONDERS OF THE TELEPHONE.

Chicago, February 27.—Prof. Elisha Gray lectured this evening at McCormick Hall to a large and interested audience, on the "Telephone," giving illustrations of the instrument's capabilities. Judges Caton and Booth, Hon. Henry Greenbaum Chas. Somers and other eminent scientific men were on the platform.

Music played in Milwaukee was transmitted over the wires and reproduced in the hall in clear tones. Many popular airs called for by the audience were promptly given and heartily applauded. Prof. Faville, in Milwaukee played the telephone waltz. Several different musical notes were started simultaneously in Milwaukee and distinctly heard by the audience. The lecture and illustrations were entertaining throughout. Prof. Gray gave due credit to Prof. Ball for his remarkable development of the speaking telegraph, which the lecturer described.

DEATHS.

For the Reporter.

On the 17th inst. near McAlevy's Fort, Huntingdon co., Henry Koch, aged 94.

The subject of this notice was born in Germany, in the year 1783 and came to this country many years ago. He was, in many respects, a remarkable man. While living in Snyder co., he lost all he had, but, undismayed, went to work, and by perseverance became possessor of sufficient to enable him to live at ease when advanced in life. He was not wealthy but had enough. He was baptized in his infancy according to the custom of the Luth. Church, and at a proper age assumed the vows made by his parents and united with the church. His early training was good and was manifested in his many excellent traits in after life. He was educated in Germany with the intention of entering the ministry in the Lutheran church. He did not lack early scholastic culture as any one of average intelligence could infer from his conversation. He had the advantage of a thorough classical course, and a theological course in part, when he entered the army under the king of Westphalia. Having thus been separated from his books and classmates, he dismissed the idea of preaching, and having heard much about a land flowing with milk and honey, where the ever unfurled banner of liberty waved, he came to America. He was a resident of the Loop, Centre co., for many years. He came to Stone Valley 25 years ago. He had a remarkable memory for one of his age, and a well disciplined mind. Could talk familiarly and accurately on the subject of Archæology, loved to quote the Grecian and Roman philosophers; was well versed in the scriptures and was as familiar with the history of the Church as any one I ever met.

He was an honest man—his motto was, "Do unto others, etc." His remains lie in the churchyard only a few yards from the house in which he dwelt. At his funeral a discourse was delivered by the writer from Rev. 14:13. He leaves a wife, a son and a daughter, the latter is the wife of the Hon. Reed Sample of Mifflin co.

A. A. KERLIN.

So much interest is manifested in the North Pole, that the world is in danger of forgetting that there is a South Pole also. A writer in "All the year Around" describing Ross' stormy experiences in the Antarctic regions thus sums up what is known of the neglected Pole:

"Whenever the gallant commander got south of sixty degrees or so, then the battling with ice began again and again. He once touched, as we have said, the seventy-eighth parallel of latitude, and in all probability no human being has ever made a nearer approach to the South Pole—less by three or four hundred miles than the approach which has been recently made to the North Pole. What we know of the South Pole, then, is simply this—that nobody has got within seven or eight hundred miles of it; that icy barriers are met with quite eclipsing anything known in the North Frigid Zone; that mountains have been seen (one shooting forth volcanic flames) loftier than any discovered by our northern explorers; that all the land is covered with snow at all seasons; that no human being has been met with beyond fifty-six degrees of latitude; that no vegetable growth except lichens, has been seen beyond fifty-eight degrees of latitude; and that no land quadruped is known to exist beyond sixty six degrees of latitude.

—CHANGE OF APPOINTMENTS.—There will be preaching in the Lutheran church at Churchville, March 18, at 10 o'clock, instead of 2 o'clock. In Centre Hall on same day, at 2, p. m. instead of 10 a. m. Let all observe the change.

BELLEFONTE MARKETS.—January 19, by Shortlidge & Co.

White wheat, 1 35.
Red " 1 35.
Rye, 55.
Corn, shelled, 45.
Corn, cob, 40.
Oats, 30.
Barley, rye weight, 55.
Cloverseed $9 to $9 25 per 64 pounds.
Potatoes retail, 1 00.
Flour per barrel, wholesale, $6 75.
" retail, $7 00.
Nova Scotia plaster, ground, 10 00.
Cayuga " $9 00.
Anthracite coal:
Chestnut per ton at yard, $5 00.
Small stove, " $5 25.
Stove, " $5 25.
Egg, " $5 00.
Broken, " $5 00.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentory on the estate of Samuel Huston, late of Potter twp, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated by law for settlement.

JAS. P. COBURN,
1 mar 6t Executor.
Aaronsburg, Pa.

Paper & Envelopes.

At GREATLY REDUCED PRICES at Welch's Cheap Book and Stationery Store No. 1 Humes' Block.

ENVELOPES, 2 cts. PER PACK.
ENVELOPES, 7 cts. PER PACK.
ENVELOPES, 9 cts. PER PACK. BEST QUALITY.

NOTE PAPER, 8 cts. PER QUIRE.
NOTE PAPER, 12 cts. PER QUIRE.
NOTE PAPER, 15 cts. PER QUIRE, BEST QUALITY.

Paper & Envelopes.

22feb 6t

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF MAN LUCAS, DEC'D.—The auditor appointed to hear and pass upon the exception filed to the account of Dr J M Blair, administrator of the deceased and make report thereof, &c., will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bellefonte on Wednesday, the 28th of March, 1877, at two o'clock p. m, when and where all parties interested can attend if they see proper.

D. F. FORTNEY,
8 mar 3t. Auditor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—The last will and testament of Wm. Allison, late of Potter twp., dec'd, having been admitted to probate by the Register of Centre county, letters testamentary thereunder have been duly issued to the undersigned of which all persons in any way interested will take notice.

W. M. ALLISON,
Potters Mills, Pa.
JAS. A. BEAVER,
8mar 6t Bellefonte, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Peter Ruble late of Potter township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated by law for settlement.

S. P. RUBLE,
JAS. RUBLE,
A. LUCKENBACH,
8mar 6t. Executors.

AMERICAN
Shade Roller Comp.

Manufacturers of and dealers in

SPRING AND COMMON CURTAIN FIXTURES.

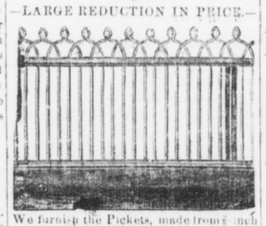
Hollands, Opaque Shadings, Tassels, &c., 34 Hawley Street, Boston, Mass.
Sole Manufacturers of

KNAPP'S SPRING FIXTURES.

Knapp's Spring Fixtures, for Window Blinds, are the best in that line ever invented and are scarce to be excelled for convenience. No cords used to raise or lower the blinds Blinds remain just where desired, by a simple touch of the hand. Nothing complicated in Knapp's Spring Fixtures, and are easily attached to any window. Price of these Fixtures and Shades no higher than the old and troublesome ones. Can be seen at the residence of the publisher of the Reporter.
8 mar 3m

FENCE PICKETS!!

—LARGE REDUCTION IN PRICE.—



We furnish the Pickets, made from 6 inch round iron, like design shown in cut, at 25 CENTS PER LINEAL FOOT They make a handsomer more durable, and cheaper Fence than the wooden pickets. Send for circular to

LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers of MERCHANT BAR IRON, GATE and BARN DOOR HINGES, BOLTS, NUTS, WASHERS, and their new line of Patented Wagon Hardware,
91 & 92 Water st., and 114 & 116 First av., Pittsburg, Pa.
For sale by all the leading Iron and Hardware Merchants. 8mar 6m.

HARDWARE AND STOVES!! HARDWARE AND STOVES!!

COMPLETE LINE OF ALL KINDS OF HARDWARE.

—o—

SPEARS, ANTI CLINKER, SILVER MOON, PARLOR STOVES, THE BEST IN THE MARKET. THERE IS NOTHING TO EQUAL IT IN SERVICE OR BEAUTY. Price reduced to suit the times.

—o—

SUSQUEHANNA COOK STOVES IMPROVED, ANTI-CLINKER, GRATE AND REVERSIBLE TOP PLATES. Warranted the best baker in the market.

—o—

SOVEREIGN PORTABLE RANGES, can attach a water-back for heating water in Bath Room, very little higher than ordinary Cook Stoves, and good bakers. We also have a full line of cheap and medium price PARLOR STOVES. Prices to suit the trade.

THOMAS A. HICKS & BROTHER,
Belle onte, Pa

—Three coverlet looms, two carpet looms with machines and fixings belonging to a carpet weaving shop, for sale cheap Apply to Wm. Ettinger, Aaronsburg.

BRICK FOR SALE.—First class brick will be kept on hand for sale by J. O. Deininger at Zerbe's Centre Hall brick yards. These brick are offered so low that it will pay persons at a distance to come here for them.

Intending to continue in the manufacture of brick they will be kept constantly on hand, and fair inducements offered to purchasers.

17 aug tf. H. E. ZERBE.

If you wish to grow Vegetables for sale, read

Gardening for Profit!

If you wish to become a Commercial Florist, read

Practical Floriculture!

If you wish to Garden for Home use only, read

GARDENING FOR PLEASURE!

All by Peter Henderson.
Price $1.50 each, postpad, by mail.

—o—

Our CATALOGUE, For Combined CATALOGUE, 1877. OF EVERYTHING For the GARDEN

Numbering 175 pages, with 1 colored plate, sent

FREE!

to all our customers of past years, or to those who have purchased any of the above books; to others on receipt of 25 cents.

Plain Plant or Seed Catalogues without plate, free to all applicants.

PETER HENDERSON & Co.
Seedsmen, Market Gardeners & Florists.
35 Cortlandt St., New York.
feb 23 2m

Wolf's Old Stand.

AT

AT CENTRE HALL,

Magnificent Stock of Fall and Winter Goods.

One Price! Low Price!

POLITE ATTENTION!

Having just returned from the East, and bought at panic prices, I am now prepared to sell cheaper than ever before. My stock consists in part of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
HOSIERY,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
RUBBER BOOTS,
SANDALS, &c., &c.

Ladies' and Gents' Underwear a speciality.

A LARGE STOCK OF

READY - MADE CLOTHING

constantly on hand.

Customers will find the stock complete, and a call is all that is required to assure you that this is the best place in the valley to buy your goods.

Remember, we have but one price for everyone.

WM. WOLF.

CENTRE HALL

DRUG STORE.

J. C. MILLER.

(Successor to J. K. Miller & Son.)

Dealer in Pure Drugs and Medicines, Dye stuffs, and Druggist's sundries.

PURE WINE AND LIQUORS

For medicinal purposes.
The best brands of

CIGARS AND TOBACCO

always in stock.
Prescriptions carefully Compounded.

J. C. MILLER

IRA T. COTTLE.

Fashionable Tailor.

Centre Hall.

Having opened rooms on the 2nd floor of Gift & Flory's building he is prepared to manufacture all kinds of men's and boy's garments, according to the latest styles, and upon shortest notice, and all work warranted to render satisfaction. Cutting and repairing done. 7sept y

Jas. Harris & Co.

NO. 5, BROCKERHOFF ROW.

HARDWARE,

IRON, NAILS,

Paints

OILS, ETC.,

JAS. HARRIS & CO.
Bellefonte.

NEW STORE, NEW GOODS AND

Panic prices.

H. A. LARRIMER.

at the old Centre Hill stand.
Just opening a Stock of

NEW GOODS,

OLD FASHIONED PRICES!

A large variety of

Ladies Dress Goods
Great Bargains in
Muslins and Calicoes.
Ready-made Clothing
Warranted to Suit.
His Cloths and Cassimers,
Cant be excelled

His Grocery Department,

Astonishes every one in assortment and low prices.

Syrup, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Canned fruits, Domestic and Foreign Fruits, Cheese, and every other article belonging to the Grocery Department.

Farmers, Mechanics and Laborers look to your interest. One dollar saved is a dollar in pocket. Then call and see at what astonishingly low prices.

No trouble to show Goods.

Also the choicest FAMILY FLOUR always on hand. Apr. 15, y.

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS,

Dentist, Millheim,

Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession.

He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. myl6 '76tf

W. F. REBER, Attorney-at-Law. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to his care in Clearfield or Centre county. Office with D. F. Fortney, Bellefonte.

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's Building, Bellefonte Pa.

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BREONS' HOTEL,
MILROY, PA.

The best table and bar, and excellent stabling for horses. Also a fine resort for summer boarders. Buss to depot, and daily stages to Centre county. Charges reasonable. GEO. BREON, Prop'r.

A RARE CHANCE
For a Sewing Machine.

You can have your choice of the following first class sewing machines:

New American, St. John Domestic,
Danice, Singer,
Remington, Howe,
and Weed.

At the Sewing Machine store of Bunnell & Aiken, East Market street, Lewistown.

Also parts, attachments and needles for all machines.

Great inducements for cash. Don't fail to see the St. John, something entirely new.

Old Machines taken in part payment for new ones. Send 60cts to the above party and you will get by return mail, 1 doz. assorted needles for any machine. 30nov1y

A MAN
OF A THOUSAND.

Having discovered, in a manner almost providential, a positive cure for Consumption and all Lung Complaints, I feel it my duty to make known in a practical manner by furnishing a sample bottle, free of charge, to all sufferers, my only hope of remuneration being that the medicine will perform all I claim for it. The ingredients are of the choicest herbal products and perfectly safe; will be sent free to all. Address at once, Dr. O. Phelps Brown, 21 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J., or may be had of J. K. Miller & Son, Druggists, Centre Hall, Pa. jan 4 1y.

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Excelsior Cement.

The undersigned now manufactures Cement Warranted of a superior quality, at his kilns, near Pine Creek Mills, in Haines twp. This cement has already been used in large quantities upon the L. C. & S. C. R.R., and has been found highly satisfactory upon all jobs where it has been used, and as equal to any now manufactured for use in Cisterns, Water Pipes, or whatever purpose a good quality of Cement is desirable. This Cement has already been tested far and wide, and rendered the utmost satisfaction. Persons, therefore constructing Cisterns, laying Water Pipes, &c., will find it to their advantage to bear this in mind, and also that he warrants the article as represented. J. G. MEYER,
may23 1f Aaronsburg, Pa.

THE PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE

RE-OPENED!

A NEW THING IN AN OLD PLACE.

The Bellefonte public and the people of the country generally will be pleased to know that the old and well established

DRUG STORE,

late the property of James C. Williams, on Allegheny street, next door to Hicks' hardware emporium, has been re-opened for business and is being rapidly re-stocked and fitted out with the best and most popular

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

PERFUMERIES,
DYE STUFFS,
NOTIONS,

and everything usually kept in a first-class Drug Store.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY compounded at all hours of the day or night, and particular and prompt attention given to the wants of farmers and others who live in the country. Store never closed to those who want medicines or anything in the drug line.

The undersigned hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit and receive the public patonage.

H. M. HERRINGTON,
6 apr 1y. Agent.

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PAINTER, CENTRE HALL, PA., offers his services to the citizens of Centre county in

House, Sign and Ornamental Painting,

Striping, ornamenting and gilding, Graining

OAK, WALNUT,
CHESTNUT, Etc.

Plain and Fancy Paper hanging. Orders respectfully solicited. Terms reasonable. 20 apr tf.

DR. A. J. ORNDORF.

DENTIST.

Is still located at Pine Grove Mills and is now prepared to travel to the homes of patients at a distance and render any desired service in his line, in the best manner, of best quality and at reasonable rates. Insertion of new dentures made a specialty. Teeth extracted without pain. 21 jan 75

THE GREAT CAUSE OF
HUMAN MISERY.

Just Published in a sealed envelope, price six cents.

A Lecture on the nature, treatment and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, induced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and the Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By Robert J. Culverwell, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address post-paid, on receipt

TERRIBLE COLLIERY DISASTER.

Eighteen Dead Bodies Recovered---A Heart-rending Scene.

A correspondent of the London *Times* writes from Bolton: In the course of their exploration Messrs. Dickenson and Martin came across the whole of the eighteen bodies of those killed by the terrible colliery disaster; fifteen of them were huddled together in a group; some were kneeling on the ground with their hands clasped as if in prayer; others were seated on the wagon way, and had apparently awaited death with composure, while others again were lying on their faces, with their fingers deeply imbedded in the earth, testifying to the desperate efforts they had made to crawl out of the suffocating smoke. Mr. Dickenson states that if these poor fellows could only have managed to battle their way for forty yards further they would have been safe. Two others were found within twenty-five yards of a working that was clear from smoke, while the eighteenth was discovered within nineteen yards of what would have been a haven of safety. The flow of water into the pit was stopped, and about seven o'clock the whole of the bodies were conveyed to the pit-eye, and placed in tubs, and covered with sheets ready for removal. The rumor that the bodies had been found spread rapidly through the district, and some thousands of persons soon congregated around the pit bank. In order to allay the excitement which prevailed the police adopted a very pardonable *ruse*, and informed the crowd that the deceased would not be brought to the surface till night—a hint which had the effect of considerably thinning the numbers of those present. The winding up of the dead bodies commenced at eight o'clock. They were brought out of the pit in couples and propelled along a tramway into the colliery yard, where they were placed on stretchers and carried into the joiner's shop. One of the first to be deposited on the bare ground was Daniel Walker, the heroic fireman. He was in a partly nude state, with his hands folded over his breast, and his features as calm and peaceful as though he had been sleeping. The faces of the majority of the dead were not much swollen, while in not a few instances blood oozed from their eyes, nose and ears. All died from asphyxia. There was not the slightest sign of a burn on any one. One poor fellow had been stricken down while in the act of putting on his shirt. He had one arm through the sleeve, but the other portion was still on his head when he fell, apparently lifeless, to the ground. The poor boy Shorrocks, who was found in his father's arms, had apparently passed into eternity without a pang of pain, judging from the happy expression on his features. He was a fine looking lad, even in death, and when he was lifted out of the tub and placed on the ground with his safety lamp beside him, there was a universal expression of sympathy. By nine o'clock the whole of the deceased had been placed in the workshop, and a number of women were at once introduced into the place for the purpose of making the necessary preparations prior to the bodies being placed in coffins. The faces and feet of all the unfortunate men were washed, after which a few of their bereaved friends were admitted in order to testify as to their identification. The scene was most heartrending, sufficient to try the nerves of the strongest present.

Charity Ball Toilets.

There is apt to be a certain sameness, notwithstanding the variety, in ball toilets, says the New York *Tribune*, reviewing those at the charity ball in that city. Despite what is said of the extravagance of women, the fact is that the majority indulge in evening dress at very uncertain intervals, and try as much as possible to have them of a style and fabric which will not go out of fashion, and that will allow making over. This limits the choice more than can be imagined by those who have had no experience in making "both ends meet." This season, ball costumes may be divided into three classes—the fresh Parisian costumes; the "limited income" dresses, carried over from year to year by persons who cannot afford dressmakers' charges for alteration; and old but handsome toilets combined and altered over in the prevailing fashion. Never in the history of clothes were the difference more marked between the new and the old than now. Puffs and gathers, fullness and drapery, conceal more than charity, but the strict "princesse" style admits of none of these, and not only exacts freshness and richness of fabrics for the stately dress, but newness of trained, lace-trimmed skirts. No princesse dress can be made to fit smoothly over old fashioned cotton skirts, gathered in at the waist; and with new dresses, therefore, ladies have trained underskirts made with deep yokes, and a Spanish flounce attached straight, and plaited strip, so as to form a fan-shape at the back, like the dress. These skirts are trimmed with Smyrna insertion and lace, and strictly follow the outline of the dress skirt. This smoothness of outline, only broken by a double plaiting, a row of buttons, a cascade of lace, and ruffled train at the back, distinguishes all the later styles of evening and ball dresses, and separates them unmistakably from those which have done duty during previous seasons.

New toilets have very long trains, but the bodice and sleeves are anything but uniform. Some are made very high, with soft plaitings and inside lace ruffs, in the Elizabethan style. Others are very low—so low as to suggest the corslet and breast-plate more than the bodice, and are destitute of sleeves, a simple band over the shoulder leaving the arm entirely bare. The medium and heart shaped bodices, the demi-long sleeves, and puffed and tied back skirts belong to past modes, and tell as plainly as words of the necessity for retrenchment or economy. Fashion runs to extremes just now, accepts no compromises, no half measures, but insists upon its votaries doing and daring all.

Collecting Subscriptions.

A London barrister recently received a letter from a school board election agent to this effect: "Sir—I am deeply interested in procuring the return of Mr. ——for the board, and, knowing your views upon educational matters, have taken the liberty of placing your name upon his committee. I have further ventured to put down your name as a subscriber of five guineas toward his expenses, and unless you notify to me on or before the —th that you do not concur in these arrangements, I shall take the further liberty of assuming that you acquiesce in them, and that I may look to you for the subscription recorded to your name."

The barrister promptly replied: "Sir—I regret that I cannot accept the offers made by you to me in your letter of yesterday. I may, however, mention that I am deeply interested in raising a fund to provide for the necessities of a destitute and deserving widow lady. Knowing your charitable disposition, I have taken the liberty of putting down your name as a subscriber for ten guineas, and since *bis dat qui citodat*, I shall, unless I hear to the contrary from you by midday tomorrow, venture to assume that you accept my offices on your behalf, and that I may look to you for that amount of subscription."

Early next morning came a messenger in haste, in a cab, bearing a letter from the agent. "So sorry, but the pressing calls upon his purse forbade him to accept Mr. ——'s kind offices."

A Trotting Team of Oxen.

The Cheyenne *Leader* says: Dexter, the tamer of bovines, created a great sensation on the streets by appearing in a carriage drawn by four milk white oxen, all in harness and driven tandem. The gay and festive looking beasts pranced along in fine style—"heads up and tails a risin'," as our John would say. Governor Thayer was invited to take a ride, and was driven about for some time by Dexter. Other gentlemen also enjoyed the novelty. Dexter says that either of his team can trot a mile in 3.47. He offers to bet any amount of money that he can load a wagon with 4,500 pounds of freight, attach his four oxen, and make better time to Deadwood than any four-horse or mule team with the same load can possibly do.

A Story from Mormondom.

The Corinne correspondent of the Salt Lake *Tribune* tells the following story: We have had quite a sensation. A short time ago a woman came walking into our city on the railroad track, who was observed to appear much exhausted, and finally she made her way to the door of one of our citizens, where her strength gave way entirely, but she had fallen into the hands of good Samaritans, who took her in and kindly cared for her. They found her in a most pitiable condition, her feet being frozen so that she could not wear her shoes and was carrying them in her hand, and walking barefoot over the frozen ground. As soon as she could tell her story, she revealed a state of facts showing the damning atrocities of Mormonism. She states that she was born in Louisville, Ky., and educated there. About twenty years ago she married one Richard Spottswood. At the time of her marriage her husband was a member of the Presbyterian church and she an Episcopalian. They had two children, both of whom are dead. At her father's death she inherited $7,000, which she gave to her husband. Some five years ago her husband joined the Mormons, she still retaining her original faith, but immigrated with him to Utah, where they had lived together ever since. Some time ago he concluded to live up to his privileges, and married a nineteen-year-old girl, but kept it a secret from his wife for about three months. When she found it out she rebelled, and created something of a commotion in the old fellow's camp. He then showed the effect of his Mormon teachings. He told her that she could have the privilege of his bed, bought with her money but if she left she should not have a cent; and, further, if she made any fuss about it, he would kill her. She, not willing to remain in a house of prostitution, and fearing for her life, picked up a small bundle of clothes and walked to this place, trading all the clothes she could spare for necessaries on her way through the Mormon settlements. She was intending to continue her way on foot to Virginia City, Nev., where she has a sister able to assist her. This is her story, which she told in an intelligent, straightforward manner.

A Matrimonial Machine.

Parson Dean, who married Mary Knox to somebody in Carmel, N. Y., has, it is understood, invented and constructed a machine for his office which marries visitors and takes their photographs simultaneously. John Merritt insists that he hasn't been married to anybody; the parson is not quite certain who officiated as bridegroom; Mary Knox is all adrift, and has dragged her alleged husband to court; but the new machine will fix future identity beyond a doubt. The candidates, having made known their wishes, are admitted to an unoccupied room, where each is firmly seized by the arm and ankle, and backed calmly, but irresistibly against a headrest upholstered on the wall. There is now no chance for either to escape. In this position the bridegroom unconsciously steps on a lever, which swings a camera into position at the other end of the room.

The parson thereupon enters, assumes an easy but vigilant position at the camera, and takes out his watch. The following trialogue ensues:

Parson—"You desire to be united in the holy bonds of matrimony?"

N. M.—"We do."

Bridegroom—"Can't you loosen these manacles a moment? They pinch."

Parson—"I regret my inability to accede to this request. It is my only protection against fraud. Please remove your veil, madam. Join right hands. Look steadily at this nail in the partition. Smile tenderly. You do solemnly promise to love, wink as much as you're a mind to, cherish and protect the person, don't stir, whom you now hold by the right hand, steady, steady, never mind the fly, as long as you both shall live; therefore, in the presence of these witnesses, don't twitch your ear, sir, I pronounce you man and wife. 'Twenty! Time up. Very well done."

The parson then politely touches the lever and releases them from the trap. He writes the certificate on the back of the photograph, and files away the negative. Parson Dean doesn't mean to be caught out again.—*New York Sun.*

Why He Wept.

He left her and stepped out to see a friend between acts,

"Why, Edward," said she, when he returned, "there are tears in your eyes."

"Yes, pet," replied he, solemnly, "I suppose there are—I saw such a sad sight when I was out."

"Did you—what was it?" inquired she.

"Such a sad sight"—continued he, keeping his face away that she might not smell his breath—"I discovered a young man whom I have known for years drinking whisky."

"You did?"

"Yes, standing right in plain sight before me, partaking deeply and carelessly of the dreadful intoxicating glass."

There was a little pause, when the young lady suddenly said:

"Edward, was he standing right in front of you?"

"Yes, pet," was the reply."

There was another pause, when the young lady asked again:

"Edward, don't most of the fashionable saloon counters have great nice mirrors right on the walls behind them?"

Edward flushed a little and looked quizzical as he replied that he "believed" they did.

And here he permitted the subject drop.

Depression in the Iron Trade Abroad

In Germany the capital invested by thirty-two of the largest iron and steel manufacturing companies in that country amounts to $78,625,000, and the net loss, exclusive of interest and depreciation in the value of property last year was $1,794,000. Only six of the companies paid any dividend, and the most fortunate of these six was one of the smallest, which divided 6 2-3 per cent. The Prussian mining and iron company, of Dusseldorf, with a capital of $2,700,000, lost $605,000 on last year's operations, and $215,000 on those of the year before. The net loss of the thirty-two companies in two years has been $2,770,000. If misery loves company, here is plenty of it.

A Kiss.

"A kiss," says a writer, "is a seal expressing a sincere attachment—the pledge of future union—a present taking the impression of an ivory coral press—crimson balsam for love wounded hearts." We had no idea, says the Norristown *Herald*, that a kiss, when dissected, would prove such a simple thing. Imagine a young man, as he bids his girl adieu on the front step of a three o'clock A. M. on Monday, darting back, as she is about to close that door, to snatch some "crimson balsam for a love wounded heart." And a girl might ask her lover for some of that balsam right before the old folks, and they would think it was a new kind of gum drop.

Curiosities of Life.

Lay your finger on your pulse and know that at every stroke some immortal passes to his Maker; some fellow being crosses the river of death; and if we think of it we may well wonder that it should be so long before our turn comes.

Half of all who live die before seventeen years.

Only one person in ten thousand lives to be a hundred years old, and but one in a hundred reaches sixty years.

The married live longer than the single.

There is one soldier to every eight persons, and out of every thousand born ninety-five weddings take place.

An experienced lady observes that a good way to pick out a husband is to see how patiently he waits for dinner when it is behind time. Her husband remarks that a good way to pick out a wife is to see whether the woman has dinner ready in time.

A Chinaman never keeps in debt long. He prefers to commit suicide.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

The council of the University of the City of New York has decided to admit female students.

The festival of Mardi Gras was appropriately celebrated in New Orleans and Memphis by street parades and balls.....A man giving his name as S. D. Gooding was lodged in jail at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., charged with swindling Dutchess county farmers in the sale of corn shellers, whereby he obtained their signatures to alleged receipts, when in fact they were notes for various sums. He has also been operating in Putnam county. The body of Col. John O'Mahoney, the dead Fenian chief, after lying in state for five days in the armory of the New York Sixty-Ninth regiment, was taken to Europe, accompanied by a guard of honor.....An Indian runner brought to the intelligence to the Red Cloud agency to the effect that a few weeks previous eight hundred lodges of Crazy Horse's warriors, encamped on the Tongue river, discovered between three and four hundred soldiers marching upon them, whereupon they threw forward a few warriors as decoys, while the main body of Indians formed an ambuscade in a canyon in order to annihilate the soldiers. The troops did not follow up the decoys, and thus saved themselves from a deadly ambuscade.....Mrs. Nellie Whistler, who was acting as postmistress at North Liberty, Ohio, eloped with a school teacher, and three days afterward was arrested for having abstracted valuable letters from the mail.....One man was killed and two others badly injured by a railroad collision near Eagle Bridge, N. Y.

James Dunlap, Robert Scott and Wm. Connor have been arrested by detectives for the robbery of the Chatham (Ont.) bank of $81,000 a little over a year ago. It will be recollected that the cashier's house was entered and his family overpowered, while he was forced to furnish the keys and combination to the vault, which was then robbed of the valuable contents, money and securities. They endeavored to negotiate with the bank officers for the return of the securities, and thus the detectives got their clue.....Thos. G. Douglass, one of the treasury clerks at the Washington navy yard, is the accounts of unpaid interest on registered bonds, and as the interest accumulated fast he formed a partnership with a New York attorney and furnished him the addresses of the parties to whom the interest was due. They then would call on the parties and offer to procure the amount due them for a percentage, generally very heavy, which he would then divide with Douglass. They did a large business until discovery was made and Douglass arrested.....Col. Gordon, the African explorer, has been appointed governor of the entire province of Soudan, Africa.....Forty-five miners perished in a coal mine explosion at Graissessac, France.....Two Indian runners announce to Gen. Crook that Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse are anxious to make peace on the best terms obtainable, and desire Spotted Tail (a peaceful chief) to come to them and they will accompany him back and acknowledge his authority.....Louis R. Lawn, of the New Orleans custom house. Considerable damage was done, but no person was injured. The perpetrators were captured.

The British steamship J. B. Walker cleared from New Haven, Conn., for Constantinople with the following cargo for the Turkish government: Ten millions Snider cartridges, 420,000 Winchester cartridges, 5,800,000 Martini bullets, 2,000,000 Martini cartridges, 1,000,000 Martini shells, 5,000,000 bullets, 33,600 Martini guns, 33,600 Martini scabbards, the whole valued at $1,048,608.....A terrible boiler explosion occurred at the Barrow Iron Works, in Lancashire, England. Ten persons were killed or fatally injured, and many badly injured.....The Pacific and interior States of Mexico have all given in their allegiance to Gen. Diaz.....Gov. Packard, of Louisiana, had a narrow escape from assassination at the hands of a young man calling himself Wm. H. Weldon, of Philadelphia. As the governor was conversing in his private room, a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* was announced, and Weldon, who at once was the person allowed in the room than Mr. Packard found himself with a pistol pointed at his head. He promptly knocked the weapon down and it was exploded at his feet, the ball taking effect in Lieutenant-governor King's painful wound. The would-be murderer was immediately shot in the arm by a gentleman present and secured, with an accomplice in waiting outside the building. Weldon claims to have associates in the city.....Reports from Dakota Territory are filled with accounts of Indian depredations.....Four schooners were wrecked in Chesapeake bay, and while the crew of the Delemay were saved it is known that the hands of the Gladstone were lost.....Extensive smuggling operations between Canada and this country have been unearthed by the revenue officers, who succeeded in arresting two of the men.....$75,000 damage was inflicted on the stock of dry goods in Edward Malley's store in New Haven, Conn., by fire.....The body of a young woman was found in Jefferson, Texas, with the face so mutilated as to defy identification for a time, but it is now definitely settled that the remains are those of Mrs. Kirby, of Baltimore, Md., in company with her sister's husband, one Ferguson, after being a bride for a few months only. It is surmised that Ferguson was the murderer.

Tyng & Brotherton's grain elevator at Peoria, Ill., was destroyed by fire. Loss, $33,000; insurance, $22,000.....Winslow, the treasury clerk who stole the $11,000 and left I. O. U.'s in checks some time since, when put on trial pleaded guilty and admitted that the free use of opium had demoralized his better faculties. He was convicted and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment.....Those who investigated the condition of Welden, the would-be murderer of Gov. Packard in New Orleans, express the opinion that the man was not in possession of his sound mind when the attempt was made. He had been drinking deeply for some time previous, on account of disappointment in a love affair.....Mrs. Rose Massimino, of New York, after being married a few months, confessed to her husband that previous to marriage her father, Antonio Leon, had treated her with the most inhuman grossness. He himself declined to have more to do with the father thereafter, and would not let him enter the house. The father, fearful of his daughter's confession becoming known, the result of which would be his incarceration in prison, called at the house mornings later, he went to his daughter's apartment, and announcing "I have come to kill you," shot her, beat in her skull with the butt of his pistol, stabbed her a dozen times and finished her fortitude, finally leaving her in a mass of wounds, under the belief that she was dead.....Intelligence from Newfoundland states that a life buoy has been picked up bearing the name "George Cromwell," and no doubt now exists that the ill-fated steamer Mary's, within twenty-five miles of the spot where her sister ship, George Washington, went down. The Cromwell carried thirty souls, all of whom probably perished.....O'Donnell Brothers' large cooperage establishment in Jersey City was destroyed by fire. Loss, $50,000.....The managers of the New York State fair have decided to hold it in Rochester from Sept. 17th to the 21st.

Sneak thieves gained admission to the banking house of James G. King's Sons, in New York, and during the rush of business succeeded in securing a tin box containing $160,000 in bonds and securities. The valuables had been deposited in the vault at the owner's risk. As most of the bonds were registered, notice was immediately given, so that the thieves will not be able to realize.....The viceroy's official dispatch, dated Feb. 16, states that the famine in North Arcot, India, is much worse than at first supposed, and there is great distress in Mysore.....Mail and telegraphic communication has been established on the Mexican frontier adjacent to the United States, and that business is beginning to pick up under the confidence inspired by the Diaz administration.....Rear Admiral Chas. H. Davis died in Washington of heart disease, at the age of seventy. He had been in active service fifty-four years.....A fire in Medina, Ohio, destroyed the Empire block and three adjoining buildings. Loss, $25,000; partially insured.....Wm. H. Siddle, a bank cashier at Minneapolis, Minn., was shot and killed by Miss Kate Noonan for refusing after then deserting her. The young woman, when arrested, manifested no remorse for the deed.....A $25,000 fire occurred at North Attleboro, Mass., by which a number of stores were ruined.....Further Indian depredations are reported from Dakota Territory, and Gen. Crook has sent three companies of cavalry to look after the savages.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

Senate.

Mr. Patterson [Rep.], of South Carolina, presented the credentials of David T. Corbin, claiming to have been elected United States Senator from the State of South Carolina for six years from March 4, 1877. The credentials were signed by D. H. Chamberlain, as governor of South Carolina; and after being read they were placed on file, no objection being made thereto.

Mr. Mitchell [Rep.], of Oregon, called up the resolution providing for the issue of an attachment for Conrad N. Jordan, cashier of the Third National bank of New York, for having failed to appear before the committee on privileges and elections to testify as to the accounts of Samuel J. Tilden, Wm. T. Pelton and A. S. Hewitt in that bank. After discussion the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Ingalls (Rep.), of Kansas, from the committee on pensions, reported favorably on the amendments of the House to the bill increasing the pensions of those who have lost both an arm and a foot from $24 to $31 per month. He said the Senate passed a bill to increase such pension to $37 a month, but the House reduced it to $36, and as there were only sixteen persons on the pension rolls affected by it, the committee thought it best to have the Senate concur. The amendments were concurred in and the bill passed.

After discussing Mr. Booth's amendment to the Pacific railroad bill to creat a sinking fund for the liquidation of the indebtedness of the government by the Pacific railroad companies, providing that the $750,000 to be paid by the companies to the credit of the sinking fund shall be in addition to other payments, instead of in lieu of other payments or requirements, was agreed to—yeas, 22; nays, 29.

The Printing Appropriation bill passed by the Senate provides that from and after the present session of Congress the Congressional printer shall not pay a price exceeding fifty cents per thousand ems for composition, and forty cents an hour for time work in binding, etc.

The Senate concurred in the amendments of the House to those of the Senate on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and it was passed.

The Senate having returned to its chamber Mr. Sherman (Rep.), of Ohio, submitted a resolution that the decision of the commission upon the electoral vote of Louisiana stand as the judgment of the Senate, the objections made thereto to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. Kernan (Dem.), of New York, presented a substitute providing that the Hayes electors votes for Louisiana be not counted, the decision of the commission notwithstanding.

Mr. Maxey (Dem.), of Texas, favored the substitute, declaring that the commission was to decide upon a certain fraud vote of the State, but instead of that they had brought forth a certificate reeking with fraud, and offensive in the nostrils of all honest people.

Mr. Kernan (Dem.), of New York, commented on the declaration of the commission that it could receive testimony which was offered to prove that fraud existed and that certain electors were ineligible, and declared that such a decision was to the effect that there was no power in Congress to obtain the truth and smite down fraud.

Mr. Thurman (Dem.), of Ohio, argued that the votes of the returning board of Louisiana were unconstitutional and destructive of our republican form of government. Even if its acts were not unconstitutional they were illegal in canvassing the vote of the seventh of November last, because the statute required that the board should be composed of five persons of different political views, but in fact it was composed of but four persons, all of the same party, and they steadily refused to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Sherman (Rep.), of Ohio, declared that the decision was right, and not a question of law no man would have held two months ago that Congress had the right to overhaul the returns by which electors were chosen. If there was any right of a State, it was the right to choose its electors, and that right was carefully guarded by the Constitution.

Mr. Morton (Rep.), of Indiana, thought that if any provision of constitutional law was plain, it was the fact that Congress had no right to go behind the returns of the regularly authorized officers as to whom had been chosen electors. The action of the State officers concerns the State only, and not Congress.

Mr. Bayard (Dem.), of Delaware, who served on the committee of fifteen in the Influence case, efforts in behalf of justice, for it seemed to him not only did this decision of the eight members of the commission level in the dust all the essential safe-guards thrown around the election of the President, but it was also opposed to the people of this land that truth and justice, honesty and morality were no longer the central basis o, their political power.

Mr. Wallace (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, said: That Senator Ohio (Mr. Sherman) says that no lawyer asserted the right to go behind the returns, but the record shows that he himself said that this bill gave that right when he resisted its passage, and two of the commission, Messrs. Miller and Strong, declared that it had opposed the bill because it gave that right. The rejection of the proof of fraud by the commission admitted its truth.

Mr. Sargent (Rep.), of California, argued that the decision of the commission only sustained the right of the State in selecting its electors.

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The original substitute was then voted down by a strict party vote, and Mr. Sherman's resolution was agreed to.

The Senate having concluded its action on the vote of Louisiana, the secretary was informed by a form House of the Senate's readiness to go on with the count.

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Mr. Seeley [Rep.], of Massachusetts, from the committee on Indian affairs, reported a bill amending the act authorizing the Seneca nation of Indians of New York to lease lands within the Cattaraugus and Allegheny reservations. Passed.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the report of the committee on the election in Florida, declaring that the Tilden electors had been elected in that State. Wilson [Rep.], of Iowa, said he did not rise to be heard on any such funeral business. Hopkins [Dem.], of Pennsylvania, in presenting the report, spoke upon it, and Dunnell [Rep.], of Minnesota, who made a minority report, spoke in favor of that. He defended the action of the Electoral commission in refusing to receive the report of the majority as evidence in the Florida case. No tribunal in the world, he said, would receive it as evidence. It was simply an investigation carried on by a partisan majority handled for a purpose, and handled solely for the accomplishment of that purpose.

Mr. Furman (Rep.), of Florida, rose to debate the report of the Florida committee. Up to that point no formal proposition had been taken in the debate, the other speakers having principally addressed vacant benches. When he began his speech, however, and it became evident that he favored the resolution of the majority declaring Tilden elector-at-large elected, the Democratic members gathered around him, and frequently interrupted his speech by applause. He said it was, without exception, the most peaceful election ever held in Florida. Not a single case of violence or disturbance on election day has come to my knowledge. It seemed the peculiar privilege of the Republicans to win under all these advantageous circumstances; but it is a fact, sir, that in the State of Florida, in the full vote and every man, woman and child in my State knows, that Florida was lost by the Republican party in the late election, and that the Democratic governor and the Tilden electors were elected. I have come here with my mind under the most solemn sense of public duty, and from an irresistable feeling of obligation to the people of my State, who have a right to expect that, however partisan their representative may be, he will act in good faith, he should vote, and, on questions of public fact, be an honest man. From the face of all the county returns the vote in the State stood for Tilden electors 24,-450, and for Hayes electors 24,849, giving Tilden a majority of ninety. He explained how the discrepancies in the votes were made.

After further discussion the majority resolution dec aring the Tilden electors as duly elected in Florida was then adopted—yeas, 142; nays, eighty-two—a party vote, with the exception of Mr. Furman (Rep.), of Florida, who voted in the affirmative.

Mr. Whitthorne (Dem.), of Tennessee, offered as an independent section to the Naval Appropriation bill the amendment authorizing the appointment of a commission to report upon the future naval policy of the United States, said commission to consist of the admiral of the navy, the general of the army, two naval officers to be designated by the President, two senators, and three members of the House. Adopted with an amendment offered by Mr. Beebe (Dem.), of New York, providing that all the expenses incurred by the commission shall be borne by the members thereof.

THE JOINT CONVENTION.

The Electoral convention having given its decision relating to the Louisiana matter, the joint convention of the Senate and House met. The presiding officer said: "The joint meeting of Congress resumes its session. The objection to the vote from the State of Louisiana having been submitted to the commission, the two houses have reconvened to receive and reconsider the decision of that tribunal in writing by a majority of the members thereof, and the same will now be read by the secretary of the Senate." The decision was then read as follows: The Electoral commission mentioned in said act having received certain certificates and papers purporting to be certificates and papers accompanying the same of the electoral vote from the State of Louisiana, and the objections thereto submitted to it under said act, now report that it has duly considered the same, pursuant to said act, and has by a majority of votes decided, and does hereby decide, that the votes of William P. Kellogg, J. Henry Burch, Peter Joseph, L. A. Sheldon, Morris Marks, Aaron B. Levisee, Orlando H. Brewster and Oscar Jeffrion, named in the certificate of William P. Kellogg, governor of said State, which votes are certified by said persons, as appears by the certificates submitted to the commission as aforesaid, and marked numbers one and three by said commission and herewith returned, are the votes provided for by the Constitution of the United States; and that the same are lawfully to be counted as therein certified, namely: Votes for Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, for President, and eight votes for William A. Wheeler, of New York, for Vice-President.

The commission has, by a majority of votes, decided, and does hereby decide and report, that the eight persons first before named were duly appointed electors in and by the said State of Louisiana.

The brief ground of this decision is, that it appears upon such evidence as the Constitution and the law named in said act of Congress is competent and pertinent to the consideration of the subject, that the before mentioned electors appear to have been lawfully appointed such electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, for the term beginning March 4, 1877, of the State of Louisiana, and that they voted as such at the time, and in the manner provided for by the Constitution of the United States and the law.

And the commission has, by a majority of votes, decided that it is not competent, under the Constitution and the law as it existed at the date of the passage of the said act, to go into evidence *aliunde* the papers and proofs submitted to the people of this land that truth and justice, honesty and morality were no longer the central basis of their political power.

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And the commission has, by a majority of votes, decided that it is not competent, under the Constitution and the law as it existed at the date of the passage of the said act, to go into evidence *aliunde* the papers and proofs submitted to the people of this land in the presence of the two houses to prove that other persons than those regularly certified to by the governor of the State on and according to the determination of their appointment by the returning officers for election in said State prior to the time required for the performance of their duties had been appointed electors, or by counter proof to show that they had not, or that the determination of said returning officers was not in accordance with the truth and fact; the commission, by a majority of votes, being of opinion that it was not within the jurisdiction of the two houses of Congress, assembled to count the votes for President and Vice-President, to enter upon a trial of such question.

The commission by a majority of votes, is also of opinion that it is not competent to prove that any of said persons so appointed electors as aforesaid held an office of trust or profit under the United States at the time when they were appointed, or that they were ineligible under the laws of the State, or any other matter offered to prove *aliunde* said certificates and papers.

The commission is also of the opinion, by a majority of votes, that the returning officers of elections who canvassed the votes at the election for electors in Louisiana were a lawfully constituted body by virtue of a constitutional law, and that a vacancy in said body did not vitiate its proceedings.

The commission has also decided, and does hereby decide by a majority of votes, and report as a consequence of the foregoing, and upon the ground before stated, that the paper purporting to be a certificate of the electoral votes of said State of Louisiana, objected to by T. O. Howe and others, marked N. C. C. No. 2 by the commission, and herewith returned, is not the certificate of the votes provided for by the Constitution of the United States, and that they ought not to be counted as such.

Done at Washington: Samuel F. Miller, W. Strong, Joseph P. Bradley, Geo. F. Edmunds, O. P. Morton, Fred'k T. Frelinghuysen, James, A. Garfield, Geo. F. Hoar.

The decision having been read, the presiding officer asked whether there were any objections to the decision.

Mr. Gibson (Dem.), of Louisiana, thereupon rose and presented objections to the decision, on the ground that the commission had refused to receive evidence, which had been offered, and had decided that the votes mentioned in Certificates Nos. 1 and 3 should be counted for Hayes and Wheeler, such evidence to the contrary notwithstanding. The paper recites at great length the proceedings of the commission, but the point of it is the rejection of the evidence. It is signed by most of the Democrats in both houses.

Upon the presiding officer calling for further objections, Senator Wallace (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, rose and presented the following, signed by a number of senators and members:

First—That the decision is in violation of the Electoral act, in this: That by the act the commission is required to decide whether any and what papers are the only papers from the State provided for by the Constitution, and what persons were duly appointed electors; yet the commission refused to examine and ascertain who were duly appointed electors in and by the certificate of the governor of the State, which alone is competent under the provisions of the Constitution of the United States.

Second—Because the act creating the commission was passed to the end that the commission should have the power to receive evidence, and honestly decide what electors in any disputed State were fairly and legally chosen; whereas, the commission refused to hear and consider the evidence offered to show that the electors whose votes they counted had been declared by the returning board not duly chosen, but that they had falsely and fraudulently acted as such electors, and also refused offers to show that the pretended certificates of election were procured by corrupt means and by fraud.

Third—Because the decision is in disregard of truth, justice and law, and establishes the demoralizing and ominous doctrine that fraud, forgery, bribery and perjury can lawfully be committed and consummated, and when the United States against the well known or easily ascertained will of the people and of States.

The presiding officer called for still further objections, if any, and Mr. Cochran (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, presented this objection and protest:

First—It was not denied before the commission that the Tilden electors in Louisiana had received a large majority of the votes cast.

Second—That the person named as electors in certificate number one were the lawful electors of the State of Louisiana, and that their votes are the votes provided by the Constitution of the United States, and should be counted for President and Vice-President.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 8 to 7, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton and Strong—8.

Nays—Messrs. Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hunton, Payne and Thurman—7.

Justices Miller and Bradley and Representative Hoar were then appointed a committee to draft and report to the House the decision, and the statement of the reasons therefor, to be signed by the members agreeing therein, and to be transmitted to the joint session of the two houses as required by the Electoral act.

The report was signed by Messrs. Miller, Strong, Bradley, Edmunds, Morton, Frelinghuysen, Garfield and Hoar. The report is as follows:

The Electoral commission having received certain certificates and papers pur